YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,951—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7240 | L. M. Wibmer | 2nd June. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 9th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephson | 16th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 23rd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 30th " |
| * PARRAMATTA | 4886 | A. Symons | 7th July. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7538 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. Street | 4th Aug. |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7240 | L. M. Wibmer | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 18th " |
| M.L. VALETTA | 5023 | F. N. Tillard | 25th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephson | 1st Sept. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 8th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 15th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd " |
| * ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephson | 29th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,313 | 1st June 1900, |
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,829 | 1st July, 1900. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamers. | Captains, | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *SILESIA | G. Verona | 5,195 | 29th June, 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 15th July, 1900. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 15th Aug., 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960, | Rs. 575, |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,020. | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Morovich | 6,013 | 25th June, 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporite | 15th June. |
| " DCO.BALDUINO. | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th July. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | Single Tickets. | Return Tickets. 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 550 | 825 | 880 | 935 | 1,000 |
| 2nd " | 325 | 500 | 525 | 550 | 600 |
| 3rd " | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "NEWGUINEA, on or about, 10th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th June.

FOR MANILA.

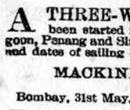
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 7th June, 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 5th July, 1900. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 2nd Aug., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| PETERS | 595 | Fiedler | 1st June. |
| SAFARI | 1,432 | Ahrens | 8th June. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs | Steel & Nickel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

| | Ordinary Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a. | Ordinary Rates. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a. | Special Cash Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a. | Special Cash Rates. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage. | 44 8 | 24 8 | 40 0 | 22 0 |
| POMARD | 24 8 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 13 0 |
| MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma | 22 4 | 12 4 | 20 0 | 11 0 |
| BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy | 29 0 | 15 12 | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy | 27 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 13 0 |

| | Pints. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Cash Rates. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, Very Choice Dessert Wine | 30 0 | 27 0 |

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

## SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

## FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

## DRYING BOTTLES FOR THE MONSOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Quart. | Size..... | Each Rs. | 2 |
| 2 | " | " | " " | 3 |
| 4 | " | " | " " | 5 |
| 7 | " | " | " " | 10 |

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c., DRY DURING THE RAINS.

## KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

## PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

## SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Per Case of 3 Dozen | Qts. | Rs. 25 4 |
| Do. of 5 Dozen | Pts. | Rs. 33 12 |

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

## LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

## CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

### INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

## J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING. KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| POCKET KODAKS | 22 0 |
| FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 | 45 0 |
| Do. do. do. No. 2 | 70 0 |
| BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2 | 36 0 |
| Do. do. No. 4 | 55 0 |
| CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 | 115 0 |
| GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4 | 55 0 |

SPOOLS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. Each | 1 2 |
| " FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. | 2 8 |
| Do. do. No. 2 " | 3 4 |
| " BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2 | 3 4 |
| " Do. do. No. 4 | 5 0 |
| " CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4 | 5 0 |

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

## MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

## HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

## REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

## DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Per lb. | Rs. a. p. | | Per lb. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE | | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE | | 1 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE | | 1 12 0 | PEKOE | | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE | | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG | | 0 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE | | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG | | 0 10 |

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
13, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. & P. S. N. CO., LD.,

THE S. S. "KAISARI" is expected to ARRIVE on FRIDAY morning, the 1st of June, and will discharge her CARGO in the Stream. Consignees of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for my Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

MIRZA MAMOMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHERAZEE,
Agent.

No. 1 Ash Lane, 31-5-1900.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th June, that day being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

(Sd.,) C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager.

THE OFFICE of the IMPERIAL JAPANESE CONSULATE has THIS DAY, been REMOVED to No. 17, Medows Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

THE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAULI will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1900, and the return Express Train will leave Lonauli for Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1900, as under, instead of on MONDAY:—

| ON SATURDAY. (2nd June, 1900). | | H. M. | ON TUESDAY. (5th June, 1900). | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus, | | | Lonauli | D. | 7-15 |
| Bombay | D. | 15-25 | Khandala | A. | 7-24 |
| Neral | A. | 16-39 | Do. | D. | 7-27 |
| Do. | D. | 16-44 | Neral | A. | 8-52 |
| Khandala | A. | 18-16 | Do. | D. | 8-55 |
| Do. | D. | 18-19 | Victoria Terminus, | | |
| Lonauli | A. | 18-31 | Bombay | A. | 10-10 |

Passengers and Luggage will be booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Passenger (2-30) on that date will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 29th of May, 1900.

TO BE LET.

THE whole BUILDING in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars, apply to

MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

## NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson | 21 | 0 |
| Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley | | ... |
| Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32 | | ... |
| Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. | | ... |
| Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann | | ... |
| Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt | | ... |
| Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. | | ... |
| Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks | | ... |
| Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow | | ... |
| Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler. | | ... |
| Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32 | | ... |
| Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32 | | ... |
| Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32 | | ... |
| Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ | | ... |
| Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32 | | ... |
| Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32 | | ... |
| Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker | | ... |
| Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32 | | ... |
| Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers | | ... |
| Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len | | ... |
| First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep | | ... |
| Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson | | ... |
| Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema | | ... |
| Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale | | ... |
| Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown | | ... |
| Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt | | ... |
| "Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | | ... |
| Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy | | ... |
| Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams | | ... |
| Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader | | ... |
| Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser | | ... |
| Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley | | ... |
| Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench | | ... |
| ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle | 21 | 0 |
| Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks | 21 | 0 |
| Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan | 21 | 0 |
| "Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | 21 | 0 |
| For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner | 21 | 0 |
| Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare | 21 | 0 |
| Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read) | 21 | 0 |

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1894, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street, aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Line, on or towards the north by the Bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain water drain.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, aforesaid, in the City and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 331, 351, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 382, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13367, 13376, 13377, 13378, 13379, 13380, and 13399, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2311 (a) 2313, 2314, 2415, 2417, 2418 2419, 2320, 2321, (1) 2321 (2) 2321 (3) 2321, (4) 2322 (1) 2422, (2) 2223, 2324, 2325, 2427, and 2328 and street Nos. 98a, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124, (2) 3) and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to the transferee of mortgage, at No. 37, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1900.

WHANGHUI CANES, ETC.—Smart Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 3. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding Canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 45,000 upon a Landed Property in the Taluka of Anand, Dist., Kaira, yielding an annual income of Rs. 6,000. Apply quoting the terms of interest per cent. p.a., to "D.P.S." care of this Paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

WANTED AT ONCE, STORE-KEEPER and CASHIER. Salary Rs. 50. Cash Security required Rupees one thousand. Experienced men who can afford the Security need only apply with references to "R," care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—The whole Building in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude, and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

HOT WEATHER SUITS, &c., BEST Drab Silk Lustre, Rs. 36 Suit; Flemish Holland, Rs. 21 Suit; Tropical Flannel, Rs. 30; Cool Under-Vests, 6 for Rs. 14; Soft Shirts, 6 for Rs. 15; Washing Ties, 6 for Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book to Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. laid round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away, instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

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BILLIARD TABLE

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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No. 85 Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods, consisting of lady's fans, Morocco albums, work boxes, dressing case, lady's companions, centre pieces, plush wall brackets, fancy clocks, plated ware, terra cotta figures, and busts, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 10 CASES GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsee ex-Imperator.—

K P 1455-58—4 cases glass shades.
" 14361—3 cases glass shades.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Bharmul and Co., ex Clan Ranald—

F M B S S 1—1 cask earthenware consisting of Breakfast sets.

On account and at the risk of Fakir Mahomed Bharmul ex Cragowald.

F M B S S R A P 4379—1 cask earthenware consisting of Dinner sets.

AT 2 P. M.

Several new and second hand lady's and gent's penumatic bicycles by different makers,
1 grey Arab horse, 4½ years old, going in harness,
1 handsome light victoria, with powerful horse and harness,
1 second hand circular broughan,
1 strong built office shigram,
1 light dog-cart, in good order,
1 second hand victoria with lamps.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES BY JOHN ROBERTS AND THURSTON, WITH ACCESSORIES, COMPLETE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the premises of the Bombay Cycle Agency.

1 full size mohagany slate billiard table by John Roberts with balls cues lamps etc,
1 full size mohagany slate billiard table by Thurston with balls cues lamps etc,
Also billiard, benches, peer glass, clock, chairs, etc,
Catalogues will be published, and the tables will be on view four days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1900.

MACKENZIE & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 81, APOLLO STREET, FORT,—(Opposite Sirdar's Palace)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOX, PERAMBULATORS, BABY'S TRICYCLES, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., a quantity of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, and dressing tables, of iron and without marble tops, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, craddle. Perambulators, baby's tricycles. Show cases, cabnets, iron safe, bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps &c.

A lot of furniture, consisting of tables, cane and bentwood chairs, meatsafe flower vases, hanging and table lamps, cots, intensils etc, etc, the property of Mrs. Cragie.—

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in Messrs. D. Thacker & Co's Godown, by order, of Mr. Ruttonji Jamsetji Tata and on account and risk of Marwari Jethmull Kanialal,—

200 full pressed bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS, NOVELS, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, valuable Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, French, and English reading books by different Authors, medical and law books, the property of a deceased gentleman

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 Jane's sewing machine.

On account and risk of the concerned.

1 The sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built miniature brougam in good order.
1 second-hand strong built office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay waler, 15 hands, quiet in harness,
1 Ambulance car,

The property of a gentle man proceeding to Europe—

1 Chestnut child's pony with boy's saddle.
1 Lady's and Gentlemans saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, also drawing room furniture, best rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany cottage piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking board, lamp and matting complete, one iron treasury safe on stand by S. Weathers, one gentleman's bicycle by Hamberg, one Jaffrabad cow, 1-2-3 light incandescent gas lamps, one Zanzibar singing parrot, one iron large cooking stove, 1 double-pole hill tent with routi, 1 single-pole hill tent with routi, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of T. J. Ward, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1900.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

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" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter, and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden st. ings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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## GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

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Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

## BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £2,202,400 |
| RESERVE FUND | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £2,202,400 |

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £562,5000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £310,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ | 115,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONEN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, L

## NOTICES.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th June, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

### COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, up to the 15th June, 1900, for the SUPPLY of Three Hundred and Fifty tons of DESHAGUR BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 15th December, 1900.

Port Albert Victor, 21st May, 1900.

### THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1900, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1899, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21A, Esplanade Road, on and after, FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1900, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Share-holders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 15th day of May, 1900, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th May, 1900.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, up-to 11th June, 1900, for the purchase of 40,000 lbs., of "Paint ground in oil ochre yellow spruce" at present in Stock in Bombay Arsenal.

2. The Form of the Contract Deed, which in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be Signed and Sealed by the Contractors, can be obtained at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 26th May to 9th June 1900, between 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., (on SATURDAYS, till 1 P. M., only.)

3. The Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of annas four per set.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a Presidency Bank-Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as Earnest Money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the Stores Tendered for which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tenders.

5. Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock Noon, on 11th June, 1900. Parties Tendering are invited to attend.

6. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

N. S. OGILVIE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer In-Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 25th May, 1900.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT No. 335 OF 1899.

The COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ld., and lately known by and doing business under the name of COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

versus

1 GORDHANDAS RUTTONSEY, and 2 VITHULDAS RAMDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1900, the right, title and interest of the said second Defendant and of the Plaintiffs amounting to an 11 1-2 anna Share in the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land at Chowpda in the Sub-district of Chowpda in the district of Khandesh, admeasuring 28 acres and 9 gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 1306 and 1307, and in respect of which there is payable to Government a sum of Rupees (49) forty-nine per year and which is bounded as follows:—On the East by land bearing survey No. 1,324, (now Government land), on the West by land bearing survey No 1,305, on the South by Public Road constructed by Dravet Chowan and on the North by Akuleoda Road together with all and singular the Engines boilers, trade Machinery, plant, utensils and other articles and things now being or which share at any time hereafter be used in or about the working of the Chowpda Factory and together with all buildings, fixtures ways, lights, sewers, water courses, rights privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE LYNCH and OWEN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

### THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

### TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 1-23m., 3-8a. Low water, 6-55m., 8-11a.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt with the English mails of the 18th inst., due to arrive at 8 a.m.

H. H. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

KATHIAWARI REFUGEES.—Two hundred and three Kathiawari refugees, consisting of men, women and children, were sent this morning by rail from the Grant Road Station, to their homes in Kathiawar and other places.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Sewree Cross Road, regarding the death of Keshaw Heera, a Hindoo lad, aged about five years. The deceased was the son of a labourer and resided with his parents at Sewree. On Tuesday last, the father went to work at a quarry-hole and the deceased accompanied him. While the father was engaged at his work, the lad was seen playing near another quarry-hole. About midday the deceased was found missing and his father after searching for him in vain, made a report to the police in the evening. The hole was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered on the following day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CARPENTER.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Dhondising Korising, a carpenter, aged about fifty years. The deceased resided at Parel Road. On Tuesday afternoon, the carpenter was engaged at a house under repairs, belonging to one Chapsey Laljí, at Chinch Bunder Road. He was standing on a beam, removing some rotten rafters with a crowbar, when he lost his balance and fell down. He received a wound on his head and was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital he was found suffering from concussion of the brain. Deceased did not come to himself again and died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Raoji Bhugwan, a servant, in the employ of one Heerjeebhoy Rustomji, a Parsee, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with criminal breach of trust in respect of 121 tins of butter, of the value of Rs. 51-8, the property of his master. The complainant is the manager of the Bombay Dairy Company. About two years ago, while the accused was in his employ complainant entrusted to him 156 tins of butter, with instructions to deliver them to the firms of Messrs. Oomrigar & Co. and B. and A. Patel & Co., respectively. When complainant submitted his bills to the two firms for payment, he learnt that only a portion of the tins had been delivered and that the accused had misappropriated about 121 tins of the value of Rs. 51-8-0. The police were informed of the fraud, but the accused was nowhere to be found and remained at large for about two years. On Wednesday last, he was arrested by the police at Bhooleshwar, and on his house being searched, some of the tins of butter were found. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the Mazagon Post Office will make seven deliveries of paid correspondence, the first delivery commencing at 6-30 a.m. and the last at 6-30 p.m. The principal mails will be delivered at the following hours:—Surat, Poona, Local, Konkan, Bandora and Madras, at 6-30 a.m.; Ahmedabad, Cutch, Kathiawar and Rajputana, 8-30 a.m.; Nagpur, Bengal and Bandra, at 10-30 a.m.; Poona, Local and S. M. Country, at 12-30 p.m.; Konkan and Bandra, at 2-30 p.m., and Calcutta and Bandra, at 4-30 p.m. Registered articles, parcels, money orders and unpaid letters will be delivered at the hours noted below:—Registered and unpaid letters, at 10 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; parcels, at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.; and money orders, at 1 p.m. On Sundays and post office holidays there will be two deliveries at 9-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. of ordinary correspondence and one delivery at 10 a.m., of registered articles. The street letter-boxes will be cleared every two hours according to the times shown on the letter-boxes and for the principal mails as follows:—On week-days—Konkan and Poona, at 2-30 a.m.; Bengal-Nagpur, at 5-30 a.m.; S. M. Country and Surat, at 11-30 a.m.; and Night mails, at 5 p.m. On Sundays—Konkan, Poona and Bengal-Nagpur, at 2-30 a.m.; S. M. Country and Surat, at 7 a.m.; Local, at 2-15 p.m.; and night mails at 4-15 p.m. English mails, 11-30 a.m. on Saturdays. No mails for conveyance from Bombay by P. and O. Steamer for Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan and Australia will be despatched on the 5th June, 1900. Mails for the abovenamed places, to connect with the P. and O. contract steamer due to leave Colombo on the 11th June will close at the General Post Office, on the 4th idem at 7 p.m. for transmission by land route, via Tuticorin.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged M. Abraham, an Israel clerk in the Kalbadevi Post Office, with throwing away a parcel containing a box of steel nibs, valued at ten annas, entrusted to him for despatch to Cawnpore, by Mr. Rustomji Khurshedji Kanga, on Wednesday last. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused. It appears from the evidence that the parcel was sent to the Post Office by the complainant with his servant Pandoo. Subsequently two Hindu delivery-boys, who were sitting on the verandah of the office, saw a crumpled piece of paper being thrown from a window near which the accused had his table. They took up the paper and seeing four half-anna stamps on it, carried it to the head clerk, who was at the time in charge of the office. The matter was afterwards reported to the Sub-Post Master, Mr. Nandrao Bhimrao, and after some inquiry the accused was arrested by the police. The accused admitted having received the parcel but said that while he was registering it he found the wrapper torn and fearing lest he might be taken to task by the Post Master, he threw away the wrapper as well as the box of nibs. He said it was his first offence and begged to be forgiven. The magistrate said that the action of the accused came clearly under Section 52 of the Post Office Act, which provided a maximum penalty of seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the offence. He would, however, take into consideration the youth of the accused and sentence him to six months' hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO ADMINISTER POWDERED GLASS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Oomabai, a Hindu woman, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Good, with attempting to administer to her husband Sittaram Dhakoo, deleterious matter, viz., glass, with intent to cause hurt, under Sections 511 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The accused, it appears, lived with her husband in Peerkhan Lane, New Nagpada. On Wednesday last she prepared food for her husband and mixed it with powdered glass and gave it to him to eat, when he retained some in the evening from work. He took a morsel of the food and finding it full of glass, spat it out. Fearing he had swallowed a portion of it, he went to the J. J. Hospital, where the stomach pump was applied, and the contents of the stomach were well washed out, but the powdered glass was not found in it. The husband then reported the matter to the police and the accused was taken in custody. The woman pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. Mr. Kapadia, on her behalf, urged that she was frequently ill-treated by her husband. She did not intend that her husband should eat the powdered glass, which could be discovered in the food at a glance and even if he did, she did not know what the consequences would be. Moreover, there were no eye-witnesses to the occurrence. The magistrate, after recording the evidence and hearing the defence, found the accused guilty of causing hurt under Section 324 and sentenced her to a day's simple imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 7 | 2 | 23 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada | 7 | 2 | 31 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 2 | 3 | 45 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 13 | 34 |
| Total | 21 | 23 | 166 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 74,978 | 63,905 | |
| Small-pox | 3 | 2 | |
| Cholera | 11 | 5 | |

BANDORA.

Two cases and one death from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 30th inst.

### THE CORPORATION AND THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that there was no report of the speeches made at the Corporation in connection with the report the Joint Schools' Committee had submitted to that body in pursuance of its resolution "enquiring what arrangements have been made by the Joint Schools' Committee to give practical effect to their Bye-law No. 8," about visiting and inspecting the schools in their charge. From the Guzerathi dailies one could see that the report was denounced by several members as unsatisfactory. I also find that Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin proposed an amendment recommending local visitors' committees but that it was ruled out of order by the President.

There is no doubt that the arrangements for visiting the schools are far from satisfactory and that of some of the schools are in very unhealthy buildings as Mr. S. D. Khote pointed out. The visit of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst to some of these schools resulted at the time in some attention being paid to this important matter, but as is not usual with all our municipal institutions some tall talk was there indulged in by our City Fathers and they have since then gone into the sleep of a Rip Van Winkle over it. I hope that the present discussion in the Corporation will have a salutary effect, and that the lethargic members of the Joint Schools' Committee will awake at least now to a sense of their duty. Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar attempted to defend that body to which he belongs by saying that some members of the Committee had visited some schools, but it was not difficult to see that this extra spirit of energy was the result of the Corporation's enquiry. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad went out of his way to say that the Joint Schools' Committee was doing all in their power. May I ask him how many schools he has visited since he was appointed by Government on that body nearly four years ago.

The indifference of the members of this body is now become a bye-word, and it is a common talk amongst persons interested in our primary schools that the Committee is merely a farce. There are several gatherings held in connection with the schools, where the members are conspicuous by their absence. Then again some schools hold their gatherings on a Sunday which must be regarded and observed as a day of Sabbath for the children in our schools. Under these circumstances a visitorial board of the kind suggested by Mr. Kazi would be of great service and I trust that this energetic member of the Corporation will not sit quiet but will move in the matter further, with a view of carrying out his laudable proposal.

There is one other matter in connection with this body which requires to be seriously noticed. This body ought not to be an ornamental body. It must do real good work and therefore must consist of members who are willing to work and sacrifice a little of their time to public duty. What is the use of members who take no interest in the schools continuing on the body and I cannot for the life of me understand why fresh blood should not be infused into it. It is not only law which abhors perpetuities but policy also declares against them. It must contain at least some young men, able and willing to work and not men with too many irons in the fire. It consists of only eight members and I believe that it has been limited to this number in order that it may not be too unwieldy but able to get through its work with dispatch and efficiency.

I hear that one of the members of this body is going shortly to England, where I take it, he will be away for nearly six months. Professor Muller, another member, is already away. So that there will be two members of this body absent for a considerable period. Both these happen to be the nominees of the Corporation and I think it behoves the Corporation to rise betimes and stir in the matter. It is almost a scandal that out of their four representatives one or more should now and then be absent from Bombay, for months and months together, and that their places should remain unfilled.

It is a pity that the Corporation does not see the necessity of making its members do real work. If there are no rules for exacting attendance on the part of the members, the Corporation ought to lose no time in framing them. Members of the Corporation cannot be absent for more than three months without leave. Members of the Standing Committee, I believe, have to vacate their seats. If they are absent beyond three months. A similar rule applies to the members of the University Syndicate, and it is therefore a patent instance of supineness on the part of the Corporation not to have framed any such rules in connection with Joint Schools' Committee. At least the Corporation ought to insist on the members vacating their seats temporarily during their absence, as is the case with the Port Trustees.

I hope, however, it will now do something in the matter. In this connection one cannot praise Dr. Thomas Blaney and Messrs. Grattan Geary and N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., too much. When they first two saw that they could not find time to work on this body, they did not offer themselves for election, and the third one, the late Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia resigned his seat when he went to England for the benefit of his health. Our Corporation representatives ought to follow the action of these members if they understand the responsibility of the work they have undertaken.—Yours, &c.,

MADANLAL LALLUBHAI MUNSIFF.

### PASSENGERS PER AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Marquis Bacquehem," Captain C. Androvich, sailing from Victoria Dock, No. 4, to-day. Medical examination at the Dock at 10-30 a.m., (to-day).

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur Lieut E J | Tarrant Mrs E |
| Colaco Mr A | Tellery Mr J |
| Lothaner Mrs I | Tellery Miss J and child |
| McBarnet, Lieut A E | Taylor Mr W C |
| Pogson Mr C | Wilkin Mr and Mrs E |
| Roas Mrs E | Zamul Abodin Mr |

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding per Austrian Lloyds' s. s. "Imperatrix," Captain G. Nicolich, sailing from Victoria Dock, No. 3, to-day. Medical examination at the Dock at 11-30 a.m., (to-day).

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Botlaw Mr E A | Mahabub Allam Mr |
| Buchner Mr R | Mahomedbux Mr |
| Burne Maj N A K | Nazir Mr N |
| Crutwell Mr and Mrs A M | Nathan Mr W |
| Giacchetti Mr and Mrs A two children and infant | Prunier Consul Ch |
| Gubbay Mrs E S Miss and child | Quintaba Mrs |
| Gubbay Mr S | Quintaba Mr |
| Hassan Ali Mr | Robyns Mr and Mrs T T and child |
| Houston Lieut C E D | Souter Robertson Mrs |
| Khan Mr B H | Thomson Capt and Mrs D B |
| Krumbiegel Mr and Mrs G and two infants | Trevor Capt H |
| Meares Mr C H | Wilson Mr A |
| Meares Mr W E | Watson Mr J |
| Masotti Mr F | Young Rev J P |
| | Zellweger Mr O |

FOR ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Benghiat Mr J V | Ebrahim Mr |
| Buckshabhoy Mr | |

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st June 1900.

1. Government Resolution No. 2690 dated 23rd May 1900 is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor of Bombay, to be Honorary Colonel, vice Lord Sandhurst, resigned.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. R.

### HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 28th May, 1900:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901 | 16,440,000 |
| 2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 26th May 1900 | 1,205,136 |
| 3 Balance to be remitted from 27th May 1900 to 31st March 1901 | 15,234,864 |


Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
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### THE RATE-PAYERS AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following is the text of the memorial addressed to the Governor by the land-owners, residents and rate-payers of the F. and G. wards of Bombay, briefly summarised in our issue of yesterday:—

Your memorialists have learnt with much surprise and regret that the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, constituted under the provisions of Bombay Act No. IV of 1898, have, among other schemes promulgated by them on the recommendation of their Improvement Committee, formulated schemes for the expansion of the City of Bombay, northwards by acquiring wholesale, for the purpose of providing building sites, lands lying to the north of the Nalgaon Cross Road, and bounded south, east and west as described in their notice issued and published over the signature of their President, under date the 14th day of September, 1899.

That notices were also issued to the property-owners, in the Districts or Wards F. and G., who possess or hold properties there, requiring them to communicate to the Board any objections they might have to urge against the proposed acquisition of their properties.

That the owners of the properties accordingly sent in their objections to the Board individually, but all persons concerned whether land-owners, residents or rate-payers being desirous of recording their protests in a body against the schemes thus propagated by the Board, have formed themselves into a constitutional body to make a joint and general representation against the schemes, and have in a public meeting assembled appointed a Committee to represent their grievances to your Lordship's Government.

That under the powers thus delegated to them at such general meeting the aforesaid Committee on behalf of the general body of people they thus represent beg humbly to approach your Lordship's Government with the following representation. They further beg humbly to state that to fully place their case before your Lordship in Council the representation will necessarily be both minute and lengthy, and they therefore humbly and respectfully pray that your Lordship's Government will be pleased to give their representation a patient perusal and due and weighty deliberation.

That your Lordship's memorialists view the scheme as one calculated to bring upon the land-owners, residents and rate-payers of the F. and G. Wards of Bombay and the other rate-payers of the City an unbearably great amount of hardship and misery, since it is in their opinion both unwise and mischievous, being fraught with proposals likely to destroy the resident communities of the districts concerned and send them away from Bombay wholesale to seek new homes and occupations in distant lands.

That your Lordship's memorialists humbly suggest that with a view to fully ventilate this subject and to place it before your Lordship fully so as to show that the proposed schemes if sanctioned and put into practice will tend to the deprivation and destruction of the rights, privileges and liberties of the people in those Wards, enjoyed by them and their predecessors for centuries together under various Governments who covenanted with them to preserve to them all such rights, privileges and liberties unmolested, under any circumstances whatever, the memorialists may be allowed to herein record a history, in brief, of the colonization of this Island.

That originally the Island of Bombay was a group of islets separated from one another by creeks forduable at low water and inhabited by a purely fishing population.

That about 900 years ago on the fall of Somnath Patan, the ruling Prince of that place, being hard pressed by the Mahomedans, came down to these Islands with a following of a large and varied population and made his capital at Lower Mahim, distributing his followers among the various groups of the Islands now forming this City.

That lands were freely and without taxation given by the prince to these followers to be enjoyed by them perpetually from generation to generation.

That both the Government and the people with a view both to augment the population and to improve the Islands invited settlers both from the Northern and Southern Konkan Districts, promising them in some cases free and in some cases on pepper-corn rents, lands and habitations in return for the services they were to render in improving lands and gardens of the followers of the aforesaid Raja.

That these invited settlers thereupon came to this Island and became domiciled here leaving for ever their homes and possessions in distant parts of the Presidency.

That thus the Vadvals, Bhandaries, Agris and others, the major portion of the present permanent population of the Northern suburbs of Bombay, came and resided in this Island, and almost all of them do not know whence their progenitors originally came here.

That most of the land-owners in these suburbs are either the descendants of the followers of the said exiled Raja of Somnath Patan, or those of the invited population abovementioned.

That the Somnath Patan Raja's regime was followed by that of the Siddis of Janjira, who imported into this Island a population from their own districts capable of planting and rearing cocoanut tree groves, and thus the Mahim woods were turned into palm groves having their continuations on the Western coast of the Island.

That the Siddis were supplanted by the Portuguese who in their turn introduced Portuguese and Native Christian elements into the Island, bringing with them Pontifical institution, and a toddy-drawing population.

That in the history of the land-revenue of this Island the Portuguese for the first time, with a view to make provision for the allowance for the maintenance of curates and vicars and the emoluments of benefices granted in virtue of a Pontifical order, instituted a fixed cess on lands, called Foreao (subsequently known as Pension), and in addition to this cess the land-holders were as in Feudal times bound, when called upon, to render certain military services.

That the Portuguese Government also in their turn invited foreign settlers to come to his Island and colonize certain portions thereof on terms similar to those on which the rest of the population held lands.

That subsequently in 1661 the Island of Bombay was given by the Portuguese Government to Charles II, King of England, as a dower on his marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, and thus the Island became an English possession.

That the British in their turn again similarly invited settlers and traders on equally favourable terms and thus increased the population of their new possession.

That in 1758 the British Government having waived their right to require the land-holders to render military services proposed to enhance the "Pension cess," but the population objected to such increase as the "cess" was eternally non-increasable, but consented to pay separately a small tax for exemption from military services. Thus the cess came to be known, as at present it exists, "Pension and Tax" Tenure.

That with the increase of population demands for larger space both for cultivation and residence also increased, and the Government and the people devised a scheme whereby they proposed to and finally did reclaim all that extensive tract of marshy ground bounded on the north by the Dharavi village and on the south by the Old Town of Bombay enclosing an area about 4 miles in length and a mile and a quarter in breadth.

That the reclaimed tract of land is known as Foras Batty ground and has been at present held by its owners under the provisions of Section 2 of Act VI of 1851 of the Governor General of India in Council, whereby the rights of Government have been extinguished in favour of the holders, subject only to the fixed render payable by them.

That some of the residents of the Island possess Toka Batty grounds, which alone are subject to increased or enhanced rent, the Foras being non-increasable like the Pension and tax.

That the population of Bombay being fixed, and different communities being from generation to generation brought up and devoted to only particular professions, the major portion of the population such as Bhandaries (Toddy-drawers and distillers), Vadvals (palm tree gardeners and caretakers of fruit gardens), Malis (vegetable and fruit and flower gardeners), and Kunbis or Cultivators of lands are attached to the soil and they number at present some 18,000 souls.

That in addition to these people there are fishermen known as Kolis, Agris, Sutars, Sonars, Banias, Chaukalashis, Mangelis, Mahars and Native Christians, who together with the former and the owners of the lands as well as foreign population lately imported make up the number of about 40,000 people, who reside, make their living from and have been subsisting on bare maintenance derivable from the lands now proposed to be acquired by the Trust as aforesaid.

That most of the population abovementioned has been located and provided with free residences or have been allowed to build their own residences in palm tree gardens, while others have their mud and thatched huts all over the suburbs existing for centuries together.

That if as proposed by the Board of Trustees the whole land mentioned in their notices be acquired the whole of this population will have lost their occupations and homes, a few of them perhaps getting some tens of rupees as compensation, and they will have to leave the City, where they have for generations lived as the original inhabitants thereof, and seek occupations and homes without the precincts of the City.

That the inevitable result, as your memorialists are fully assured, will be that a host of about 40,000 people will have to leave their own homes and occupations and wend their way northwards to seek asylum and find employment in the neighbouring Island of Salsette.

That these men will be refused shelter on the said Island by the State Officials, who under Government directions will demand from 1,250 to 5,000 Rupees an Acre for permission to erect residences thereon. The people will have soon run out of their funds and will be compelled,—the old and young, men, women and children,—either to succumb to the wants of hunger or to satisfy the same by taking to dishonest and illegal avocations.

That it will be urged for the Trust that these people will be provided by the Trust Board with sanitary and spacious residences on easy terms in due time and that till then, having made over their ancient residences and bread-earning lands to the Trust, they can continue as tenants in their own residences paying rents to the Trust Board. But having lost their occupations in the meanwhile these people will have no means either to provide further maintenance for themselves or to pay rent to the Trust Board.

That therefore your petitioners submit that so far as the labouring and industrial classes of the inhabitants of this part of the suburbs are concerned, great misery, hardships, and moral and social degradation will follow the acquisition of the lands as proposed by the Trust and the responsibility of this will be upon the promulgating and sanctioning authorities of the scheme.

That as regards the owners of the various oarts and lands who are in tolerably good condition, the results of the proposed acquisition would not be less disastrous. The people will have to part with lands and groves of trees on the improvements and plantations of which for centuries of years thousands of Rupees have been spent from generation to generation. The attachment of the people to their lands consequently is beyond all description and asking them to part with their properties would be nothing short of cruelty. It will probably be very difficult for European gentlemen to form an accurate or adiquate idea of this attachment to their land on the part of these natives.

That parting with their properties withcompensation amounts given to them would mean that these land-owners would for ever be precluded from becoming again land-owners either in Bombay or elsewhere, for it is beyond all possibility that these people would be able to procure similarly well developed plantations lands or oarts in Bombay or outside of it, where in residential provision could be as efficiently made as now found in their oarts or on their lands and capable of giving occupation and shelter to their ancient dependants.

That other lands cannot be purchased by these people in the neighbouring island with intent to build upon them houses for their residences, because the value of the land and amount of the Collector's fine for permission to build upon the land would absorb the whole of the compensation amounts and the people will be left with their lands in their possession without any houses or buildings thereon. Thus having lost their original lands and homes with money as well these people will have been rendered homeless and destitute for ever.

That the owners of lands in this condition cannot be expected to invest their capital in purchasing lands in distant Districts for they are attached and fixed to this Island for generations past on account of business connections which they can ill-afford to sever and their duties to their future generations require that they must continue in Bombay where the major portion of their caste societies reside and where alone their children can be educated and brought up efficently.

That under these circumstances the owners of the lands will also be placed in such a position as to compel them to submit to the exacting rents both of the Trust and others and be finally ruined.

That the land-holders of these Districts have a further claim on the Government of Her Majesty. Most of the progenitors of the permanent inhabitants were induced by promises and covenants given to and entered into with them by Government, to leave their original homes to come and reside on the various islets which now form the City, dispossessing themselves of all ancestral belongings in distant lands.

That the Government is morally bound to sacredly observe all these promises and covenants in maintaining with integrity the possessions of the people whose ancestors were the back-bone in the great work of the development both physical and commercial of this city. For verification of the statement that the progenitors of the permanent inhabitants were invited to come down and to reside in Bombay and were induced todo so by being alloted lands for cultivation, the object of the Government being not only the improvement of the soil but the increase of the populations of the island, the memorialists beg most humbly a reference to early Government records and particularly to Mr. Advocate General Le Messieurer's report on the Foras question, dated 23rd December 1843, and Mr. Waraden's report on the Landed-Tenures of Bombay, both of which have been published as Selections from the records of the Bombay Government under Nos. III and LXIV in 1854 and 1861 respectively.

That the memorialists submit that the Government cannot and ought not to be parties to exiling the descendants of those who first colonised, improved and brought into a habitable state a group of islands where no Europeans could in early days live for even a year. Your memorialists say that their exile by thousands will be nothing short of extirpation and confiscation.

That your memorialists submit that such of them as are Forasdars cannot be compelled to part with their lands in Bombay in any Acts or Regulations, for theirs are lands in which all rights of Government except that of the collection of a fixed render were extinguished by Act VI of 1851 called the Foras Act of the Governument of India and that the Forasdars cannot be asked to part with their lands except for the purposes of roads and tanks and such other works of public utility, while the object of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust is the expansion of the city, that is to provide building sites to the private people of Bombay, whereon they can build their residences. Your memorialists submit that the Improvement Trust will not be allowed by your Excellency to over-ride the covenants entered into by the Imperial Government morally and by enactments as mentioned above. Nor will, they submit, your Excellency compel the memorialists to mantain the covenants on their part only while allowing the State or the nominees of the State to break their covenants which they are bound to maintain.

*(To be concluded.)*

### THE MAHSUD RAIDS.

FROM time to time news is published regarding petty raids by the Mahsuds, both in the Tochi Valley and further to the south in the Gomul; and though no serious results follow, as the raiders retire precipitately when small parties of troops are hurried out, these signs of lawlessness are somewhat irritating. This is particularly the case just now when efforts are being made to carry out the new Frontier Policy under which the tribesmen will be interfered with as little as possible. It was, of course, forseen that the Waziristan section of the border would present special difficulties, as the Mahsuds in the past have paid but little respect to engagements made by their "maliks." But last month it seemed as if some finality had really been arrived at, and that further trouble would be avoided. A large and thoroughly representative jirga was got together, and the Punjab authorities presented their "little bill" for settlement on account of past offences. The fines due amounted to Rs. 35,000. This sum was made up of two big items: Rs. 17,000 due on account of long-standing cases previously decided against the tribe, and Rs. 18,000 on account of all other cases which had occurred up to the summoning of the jirga and which affected British territory in the Sherana country and Zhob, or had arisen out of offences committed against Government or British subjects in the Wano district, the Gomul, Shahur and Tochi Valleys. There were nearly all the leading headmen present at the Durbar, and the presence of 2,500 Mahsuds of all classes was extremely significant. They presented a petition in which they undertook to pay up Rs 20,000 in cash and kind immediately, and to provide the balance by levying a toll on their caravan animals visiting India or the Tochi.

This settlement was accepted: it was something gained to get so many Mahsuds together and to obtain their consent to any payment at all, for this custom of keeping a debtor and creditor account with Government has generally meant that the tribesmen had the best of the arrangement. If they stole 1,000 sheep, for example, they were not fined the full value of the flock, but only a portion; and they could well afford to let the fines mount up, knowing that only in the last extremity would their country be harried by an expedition. Fines for murders, for attacks on posts or patrols, or for raids where villagers in British territory were killed or wounded, were also on a sliding-scale, and we believe they are still. It is a primitive system, and the lawless Mahsud likes it, for the reckoning is a long one, and as long as he has a rifle and ammunition he can laugh at the protests of his *malik*. We have yet to see how this latest settlement will work out. It may be taken that the Waziris as a body are really anxious to fall in with the wishes of Government and to secure peace on the border; but so long as small bands of raiders continue to give trouble the country will have to be closely

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| Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. | |
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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£102 1-4 plus 7-16
3 per cent Rentes .. ..... .....£101 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...£110 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£93 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London .....27-9-16 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris..25·17 plus 1-2
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. unchanged
Do Short London Bills, 2 3-4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent. ,,

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 25,00,000

Rs. 13,50 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
1,00,000 ,, ,, ,, Bombay.
9,90,000 ,, ,, ,, Madras.
Rs. 25,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, 1s. 3 31-32d. min. rate received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·98.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—Rs. 3,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. min. rate received in full.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta, 16·03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale Rs. 27,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.

EXCHANGE opened steady with two Banks quoting, 1s. 3 3-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. Demands ready and forward, but during the day these rates became pretty general, there is little or no demand for Bank paper but at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic a fair enquiry exists both for ready and forward, and Credits are offering at 1s. 4. 5-32d. but in neither case will the Banks give way.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward... | | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Bank Demand | ,, | 1s. 4d. |
| 3 Months' Sight Credits | ,, | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| 3 | ,, Francs ,, | 1·70 |
| Shanghai, 30 days' sight | | Rs. 195 |
| Hongkong | ,, | Rs. 143 |
| Japan | ,, | Rs. 148 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market opened steady at Rs. 95 11-16 ready and Rs. 95 13-16 forward, but oh the news of the occupation of Johnnesberg by the, British and the imminent occupation of Pretoriaa together with the flight of President Kruger to safer place, rates suddenly jumped to Rs. 96 1-8 and Rs. 96 1-4 per cent., respectively. Budlees passed at a difference of 2 annas to 2 1-2 annas and out of a surplus of something like 70 lacs 25 lacs have been sent to London, while 15 lacs are reported to have budleed in Calcutta on Bombay account. Closing rates are Rs. 96 3-16 ready and Rs. 96 5-16 for 2nd July and if London improves we may seed even higher rates on this side.

FREIGHTS.—The Idar has been filled up at 14s. for Antwerp and Hull. While small bookings have been effected for Dunkirk at 14s. 3d. and 14s. Speculators being cornered for about 700-800 tons for Dunkirk, May shipment, have been obliged to take a small quantity in the Congo transipment at Antwerp, the balance they have arranged with shippers to transfer to June.

COALS.—The small line of ready Yorkshire, reported a few days back, was sold at Rs. 21 until the result of the tenders for 135,000 tons of Coal for the B. B. C. I Railway from October this year to September 1901 is known, sellers prefer to wait before entering the market.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—With the price declining at Home and very little demand for Export from this side, the market is quiet and business has been done at lower rates in bol at Rs. 9-12 and small grain at Rs. 9-11 to Rs. 9-10.

RAPESEED is steady with some demand at Rs. 7-12 for Brown and Rs. 8-1 for Yellow Cownpore.

GINGELLY.—The market is steady at unchanged rates with stocks raduced to a minimum.

CASTORSEED.—Steady with a small business going on at unchanged rates, say Rs. 37,12.

POPPYSEED.—The rate has advanced 1 anna since yesterday but markets closes quiet at Rs. 84,13.

London quotes Linseed quiet at 56s., May-June, Antwerp, sellers, Dunkirk.

COTTON.—Tne market is flat with no demand from exporters and very little more from the Mills, altogether the business put through is trifling and with prices declining sellers are keen to sell.

The new Crops prices are again lower by as much as about Rs. 4. F. G. Bengals for January 1991 being quoted at Rs 167 and Good Broach for March Rs. 196 with little doing.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | ready | 205 |
| ,, F. G. | ,, | 198 |
| Broach Fine | ,, | 220 |
| ,, Good | ,, | 215 |

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports, 8,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 7 1-16d. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

| May | May-June | Aug.-Sep. | Nov.-Dec. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·53 | 4·51 | 4·39 | 4·12 | 4·9 |
| —5-64 | —5-64 | —5-64 | —3-64 | —3-64 |

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

| | Bales of 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Dholleras | 99 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 133 |
| Westerns | 246 |
| Bengals | 225 |
| Persian | 51 |
| American | 117 |
| Total... | 871 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 16,962 |
| Linseed | 7,023 |
| Rapeseed | 6,409 |
| Poppy Seed | 8,183 |
| Groundnuts | 8 |
| Castor Seed | 485 |
| Rice | 49,831 |
| Myrabolams | 3,427 |

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The P. and O, Co's steamer Britannia, with the outward mails of the 25th instant, left here at 4 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 31

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st ult.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvi arrived here yesterday evenning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholma rrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the 30th ultimo, at 6 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th inst., early morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The same Co's steamer Maria Valeria, arrived at Aden, from Karachi, on the afteroon of the 30th ultimo.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownugger | 4 12-32 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 102 1-4 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan | 110 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers | 63 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 27 9-16 |

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th April, 1900.

| Description. | 1900. | 1899. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 1,130 | 1,056 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, | | | | | | |
| Parcels, &c. | 52,541 | 43,546 | 3,995 | ... | 56,873 | ... |
| Goods ..... | 2,07,480 | 1,15,505 | 91,975 | ... | 14,44,281 | ... |
| Other earnings ..... | 9,537 | 18,489 | .. | 8,952 | ... | 42,679 |
| Total for week | 2,69,558 | 1,82,540 | 87,018 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 42,26,481 | 27,68,203 | ... | ... | 14,58,478 | ... |


## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHN—May 23, at Agra, the wife of Geo[A John, of a daughter.
LINDESAY—May 18, at Bakloh, the wife of Captain Victor E H Lindesay, 1 M S, 1st Battalion IV Goorkhas, of a daughter.
MEREDITH—May 24, at Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of Jan Meredith, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

BELLAIRS—PAPPLE—May 24, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev S H Westcott, Frederick Victor, eldest son of James Georg[ Bellairs, Esq, to Jane Glen, third daughter of the late [ames Papple, Esq, of Allahabad.
THOMPSON—BUTTR[S]—May 23, at Mussoorie, by the Rev Dr H Mansell, Richard M Thompson, P W D, to Esther H Buttress,

DEATHS.

BEVAN—May 12, at Bangalore, Lieut-Colonel G F [Bevan, Indian Medical Service.
CHALMERS—April 29, at Closeburn, Simla, Sarah Brevita, widow of the late Colonel Stuart Monteath, 69th N I (H E I C S), and of Captain A B Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Major George Hamilton, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards and 16th Lancers.
DEAVIN—On Easter Sunday, at Rangoon, Burma, Harry Percy Deavin, of 7, East Dulwich Grove, London, in his 31st year.
GAUDOIN—May 22, at No 3, Jones Street, Madras, Joseph David Gaudoin, aged 67 years and 3 months.
NAYLON—May 9, at Dhamdha, near Raipur, C P, of cholera, Henry Naylon, Military Works Branch, P W Department, aged 39 years and 7 months.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1900.


THE Press at home regards the War as over, and we suppose that to all intents and purposes it is so. But the Press in England evidently knows more than we do, for we had the wire giving their views long before we received anything to justify that opinion beyond what we have indicated from day to day. Reuter's last message, up to the time of writing, says that British officers, on Wednesday, were in Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender. A war, correspondent goes further and states that the commercial capital has surrendered, while the London correspondent of our Allahabad contemporary gives minute details. Though nothing has been heard from Lord Roberts it is evident that Johannesburg is now in our hands and the advance thence to Pretoria has now begun. It is not easy to understand the Commander-in-Chief's silence if the messages from correspondents be true. One of these wired confidently that Pretoria would be in our hands by noon on Wednesday and that without any resistance. And although the home press says the War is over, yet in Natal there is stubborn resistance to the advance of General Buller. The enemy at Laing's Nek is being bombarded and must soon flee as the troops under General Lyttelton on the one flank and General Hildyard on the other have cut off any means of escape except along the line of march it is their own object to follow. There is no occasion for surprise that the enemy are very much disheartened. President Kruger's present hiding-place is said to be the other side of the Pretoria hills, though according to another account he has passed Koomati Poort. Meantime what has become of ex-President Steyn? Portugal does not seem to think that our newly-conquered fellow-subjects will settle down quietly beneath the British flag, and appears to believe that both Orange River colonists and Transvaalers will trek directly terms of peace have been arranged. Either that or they fear the Boers will attempt reprisals by way of acknowledging their indebtedness to their neighbours for their kindly offices in the matter of Beira. Whether it be with a view to trekking in Portuguese territory or of crossing swords with their neighbours, Portugal has determined to have none of them, and this morning's telegrams tell us that Portuguese troops are warned for immediate service on the frontier and that warships are to concentrate at Lorenzo Marques. A Boer commando has arrived at Koomati Poort, the frontier railway station, and Portugal is entitled to know the reason why.

THE South African war has still another surprise in store for the British tax-payer. Military experts are insisting on the necessity of replacing the guns which have done such good service during the operations of the last seven months by new ones. The reason assigned is the destructive effect of cordite upon the rifling which destroys the efficiency of the gun and renders it impossible to ensure accuracy of fire. This is all important when it is a question of silencing the enemy's artillery, and dislodging him from his entrenchments. There are over four hundred guns with Lord Roberts' large army, which has now at last got a footing in the Transvaal. It would be a very serious matter to replace these with brand-new guns, but the experts are satisfied that the troops must be supplied with weapons in the best condition regardless of cost. The same reasoning applies to the Lee-Metfords which have played such an important part in the campaign; they, too, are said to have suffered from constant and sometimes excessive use. Magazine and the cordite soon wear down the rifling and make accuracy of aim impossible. It is urged that the infantry should be supplied with new weapons without delay. The one chance for the unhappy taxpayer is that as the war has at length been transferred to the territory of the South African Republic, and the Orange Free State annexed out of hand, peace may be within a reasonable distance, and the necessity for rearming the forces employed in South Africa will cease to be pressing. Peace will be very welcome to many interests in England which are hard-pressed by the wholly unexpected developments taken by a war which the "Times" and other authorities led people to believe would not last more than a month or two. The railways and all the manufacturing industries are heavily hit by the unprecedented and fabulous rise in the cost of coal. Welsh coal has gone up from ten shillings a ton to twenty-two shillings and sixpence. Household coal in London went up by leaps and bounds to over forty shillings a ton. The coal-owners are not satisfied, they have given notice to all the railway companies that they will increase the enhanced charges by another five shillings a ton. This will mean an immense addition to the cost of working all the railways. Taking the Midland Railway as an example, the new enhancement will add £26,000 per mensem to the already exorbitant coal bill. The annual outlay on fuel, now over a million sterling, will be increased by £400,000. Dividends are seriously threatened, and already there has been a decided fall in railway stock. Many causes are assigned for this phenomenal increase in the price of coal. But undoubtedly the first and chief was the war in South Africa. A number of miners who belong to the reserve were recalled to the colours, and thereby diminished *pro tanto* the output at a time when there was an enormous demand for coal, not only in the Government dockyard but in the engineering, smelting and other trades, which flourished under the stimulus of heavy orders from Government. The British miner, finding that he had become master of the situation on the departure of his comrades belonging to the reserve, reduced his hours of labours and demanded and obtained an increase of wages. Wild proposals have been made to remedy this state of things which threatens to become intolerable. A duty on coal, exported to foreign countries, is suggested as an infallible means of keeping British coal for the home-customer, while crippling his foreign rivals. The coal-famine is felt, though in a far less degree, in Germany, France and Russia, and undoubtedly a prohibitive export duty on British coal would seriously inconvenience the manufacturing interests of those countries. But the British coal-owner is a political power in the land, having his representatives in the House of Lords as well as in the House of Commons and he would not sit tamely by, while political economy was relegated, not for the first time to Jupiter and Saturn. Another suggestion recalls the expedients recommended to the National Convention during the throes of the French Revolution. It is proposed that Parliament should place a statutory limit on the price of coal. It might also be necessary to fix the price of soap, which, strange to say, has gone up with a bound almost equal to that which has more than doubled the prime necessary of the national industries. The London laundries have raised their charges by combined action on the ground that while coal costs 50 per cent. more than formerly and the price of soap has been enhanced from £13-10 a ton last year to £24-10 now. Everything has risen including even soda and starch. The horrors of war were brought home to every bachelor in London, who, if the war continue, will have had to follow the example of the Absent-minded Beggar, wash his own clothes, and eschew cuffs and collars.

THE late Mr. Spurgeon once described a certain preacher's sermon as "a vast illimitable sketch of nothingness," and anyone acquainted with the debates in Parliament on a Bill unpalatable to the Opposition will in some degree acquiesce in applying this description to many of the speeches delivered at Westminster. Both political parties have been guilty of bringing forward innumerable amendments simply for the purpose of making unreal speeches and wasting time, and to put a limit on the ceaseless flow of oratory, the rules were altered some time back. It has, however, long been felt by many members that other restrictions should be introduced, and prominent among these is Major F. C. Rasch. He has represented South-East Essex for many years, and his popularity with his constituents is due to his short, terse speeches as much as to his faithful discharge of parliamentary duties. On May 8th the Major brought forward a motion which limited speeches to twenty minutes, except those delivered by a Minister or ex-Minister, or by the mover of a Bill or resolution. Major Rasch lucidly explained in an interesting and amusing way his views on the subject, though he admitted to dam the perfect river of oratory which flowed through the Commons was an almost impossible feat, like that of Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back the Atlantic with a map. The hon. gentleman gave an excellent illustration of the unnecessary length of the speeches by citing that of a colleague who the night before spoke an hour and three minutes on undersized fish. An apter instance could not have been quoted to emphasise the Major's remark that "if a man could not say what he had to say in a quarter of an hour he did not know his business." The newspapers have already carried out the reform, for the majority of speeches are severely compressed in the reports. Why should not the speakers do the compression themselves? It would be more satisfactory to them and would save the reporters much trouble.

CHOLERA is on the increase in Bombay, the total number of deaths for the week ending Tuesday being 67 as against 43 for the preceding week. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Esplanade district, and it can only be conjectured the fatalities were among the innumerable beggars which throng each street in the Fort. This district accounted for 20 out of the total, the remainder being evenly distributed over the whole city. The presence of cholera to so large an extent is anything but reassuring, and we hope the Health Department is paying special attention to combat the disease. The general health of Bombay is not satisfactory, the total deaths being 1,318 as compared with 711 last year and an average of 599. The death is 81·31 per thousand or nearly double the mortality in 1899. Plague maintains its hold, the pestilence carrying off 177 persons, which is a heavy death-roll considering we are in the midst of the hot season when previous epidemics have died down. Byculla sustained 16 deaths and Mahim 15, while the fatalities due to plague were little short of these figures. Small-pox is gradually disappearing, although it shows a tendency to linger in Mandvie and Umarkhadi. Measles is also lessening, but in the latter place there were five fatal cases last week. Fever carried off 129 persons, B Ward being responsible for 39 deaths. Taese taken with other diseases, show that Mandvie, Chukla, Dongri and Umarkhadi are the unhealthiest districts in the whole city. One of the most peculiar features in the mortality of Bombay is the excessive number of deaths due to diseases of the lungs. The death-roll this week number 375 persons, as against 200 in 1899. Diarrhœa carried off 115, and dysentery 41 persons, both figures being very high. The total births was 240, which is an advance on the rate for the previous year.

HONOURS are falling thickly on His Royar Highness the Prince of Wales as an owne of race-horses, as following up the victory of Ambush II. in the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool in March, Diamond Jubilee has won his royal master the Blue Riband of the Turf for the second time. Luck has pursued the Prince ever since Florizel II. won the Manchester Cup in 1895, for in the following year Persimmon won the Derby and St. Leger, and the next year he carried off the Ascot Gold Cup. The only honour which His Royal Highness has yet to achieve on the Turf is to own a triple-crowned hero, and as Diamond Jubilee has already won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, it is more than probable he will annex the Doncaster St. Leger in the autumn. Any horse must be a good animal to win the Derby, but Diamond Jubilee has not had to meet a St. Frusquin. The performances of this year's winner as a two-year-old were not great and not in any way indicating his superiority as the best of his season. In the early part of the year it was thought Fitzsimmons, another horse belonging to the Prince, would be the animal on which he would rely for the Derby, but owing to unfavourable weather in the early spring the training grounds became very hard, and it was not safe to subject him to such a searching preparation as Derby candidates require. Forfarshire was strongly fancied by a large following and at one time the chances of Democrat were esteemed highly. Lord William Beresford's horse has not been at his best this year, but if Diamond Jubilee is beaten in the St. Leger, it may be by this opponent. The second and third horses, Simondale and Disguise II. have not previously accomplished performances worthy of note.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I. C. S., has been appointed Political Agent at Bhor, vice Mr. W. D. Sheppard.

CAPTAIN ASHTON STREET, on relief, acts as Civil Surgeon at Surat, pending further orders.

MR. H. C. MULES, Revenue Department, has been granted furlough for eighteen months.

MAJOR A. B. ANDERSON, M. B., I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western District, has been allowed five months' extension of furlough.

MR. R. R. MENNEER, A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, first grade, has been granted furlough for seven months.

MR. C. W. M. HUDSON, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Registrar, during the absence of Mr. E. Lawrence.

THE Government has sanctioned the further trial on an extended scale of the Fothergill and Harvey's khaki drill in two batteries and two battalions.

A PROPOSAL is under consideration to assimilate the allowances for educational purposes in Punjab Frontier Force regiments and batteries with those sanctioned for Punjab regiments.

THE privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. C. H. Jopp, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, has been commuted into furlough on private affairs for nine months.

W. O. ALCOCK, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the Ahmedabad district, has been appointed a Second Class Magistrate, and also a Justice of the Peace.

MAJOR H. W. STEVENSON, I. M. S., on his return to Bombay Presidency, takes up his substantive appointment of Civil Surgeon, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum and Superintendent of the Medical School at Hyderabad.

THE Boys High School, Allahabad, St. Joseph's High School, Agra, and St. Joseph's, Darjeeling, have been included amongst the institutions the pupils in which are eligible for employment in the Military Department Secretariat.

MR. G. E. MARJORIBANKS, Assistant Conservator of Forest, North Thana, and Mr. C. S. McKenzie, Assistant Conservator, West Khandesh, passed an examination in law on the 5th April. Mr. B. J. Patel, Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, and Mr. R. S. Pearson, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, on the same date passed in Marathi.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 29 was 1,318, giving a death-rate of 81·31 per annum per thousand as against 43·59 the corresponding period of last year, and 36·38 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 129 died from fevers; 177, plague; 14, small-pox; 11, measles; 67, cholera; 4, leprosy; 132, phthisis; 59 diseases of the nervous system; 243, affections of the respiratory organs; 115, diarrhœa; 41, dysentery; 33, still-born; 110, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 689; Hindu low caste, 182; Musalman, 289; Parsee, 34; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; European 5; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 5. The total number of births was 240 as against 173 the corresponding period of last year, and 215 the average over the past five years.

MUSCAT shows a clean bill of health again, as there has been no plague there recently.

As the Hon. Mr. Eardley Norton sails for Italy by Saturday's mail, the Framroz Jung case, in which he appears, has been adjourned till his return in July.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday was 72. Sixteen fresh cases of plague with 15 deaths were registered.

COLONEL J. S. BRUNKER, Field Artillery, has been appointed to the Horse Artillery, and will probably be posted to Secunderabad.

ORDERS will shortly issue regarding the equipment of two Field Batteries in India with 30 pounders. The selection will probably fall upon the 27th Battery at Neemuch and the 54th at Meerut.

THE total traffic returns on the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the week ending the 19th instant amounted to Rs. 2,16,760 as compared with Rs. 2,17,872 for the corresponding week last year.

THE re-distribution of the garrisons along the North-West Frontier is now engaging the attention of the military authorities, consequent on the abandonment of the proposed cantonment at Torawari in the Miranzai Valley.

THE latest reports from Dera Ghazi Khan show that the Indus is steadily rising, and the closest watch has to be maintained upon its encroachments on the western bank. The volume of water this summer is likely to be exceptionally large, owing to the heavy late snowfall in the Himalayas. By the middle of June it should be seen whether there is any real chance of saving Dera Ghazi Khan.

SIX of the ringleaders in the parade ground riot at Cawnpore on the afternoon of the 11th April have been convicted by Mr. Porter under section 147, I. P. C., and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay Rs. 200 fine each, or in default to six months' additional rigorous imprisonment. Four persons have been convicted of rioting and causing grievous hurt to a constable on the morning of the same day, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 325 and 147. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of five other persons, on the same charge. The preliminary inquiry into the case of 37 persons, including Karam Ilahi, brother of Haji Abdul Karim, Municipal Commissioner, who are charged with murder and arson at the plague hospital on the morning of the Bakreed, commences immediately.

THE plague returns for the week ending May 26th show only 746 deaths against 975 in the week preceding. Bombay City returned 205 deaths against 267; Bombay Presidency, 112 against 156; Karachi, 60 against 96; Calcutta, 167 against 197; Bengal, 101 against 191. The North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Central India were all free from plague, while the mortality at Aden sank from 28 to 16.

THERE has been a further slight decrease in the number of relief workers in the Punjab. For the week ended 22nd May the numbers were:—Hissar 54,041, Rohtak 22,452, Gurgaon 11,438, Delhi 1,362, Karnal 7 118, Shahpur 4,525, Umballa (test workers) 701, Multan 153, Lahore 457, Jhelum 320, Native States 32,567. The total expenditure on all forms of relief to the date named was Rs. 3,60,724 in Hissar, Rs. 96,667 in Rohtak and Rs. 45,585 in Gurgaon.

THE "Rangoon Times" tells a quaint story of a Russian steamer, the Veronej, which left Rangoon leaving one man mourning over her departure. He is a stevedore and alleges that he supplied Captain Schichmoroff with fowls and other provisions to the value of about Rs. 150. The Captain told him to come in the afternoon and he would pay his bill. The unfortunate man went down between 2 and 3 p.m. only to find that the steamer had left at 10 a.m. that day. The steamer had all its after part fitted up as a chapel, and carried a priest and a crew of 18 nice-looking girls as well, but whether they were rated as A. B's or were part of the choir is not known.

THE North-Western Railway Police, according to the Lahore paper, have arrested several railway servants at Phillour station, in connection with thefts from loaded wagons. Altogether eight persons have been arrested, six men and two women. Among the men arrested is a jemadar of chowkidars, a shunting jemadar, a chowkidar, and a loading porter. This appears to be a well organised gang of railway thieves who have been carrying on their depredations for upwards of six months. A lot of stolen property has been recovered, such as cloth, metal work, wine, &c. Some of the property was found as far as 140 miles from Phillour. The thieves were expert at removing the seals from the wagons and putting them back again without showing the least sign of having been tampered with. The case is still under enquiry by Mr. Bridges and other police officers.

TO assist agriculturists to recover from losses sustained from drought, it has been decided that all advances made for the purchase of seed, cattle, and the immediate necessaries of life may be given free of interest: that the first instalment of advances may be postponed for twelve months from the date of the advance, the dates for the remaining instalments being fixed by Local Governments, and that Local Governments may grant remissions in respect of the principal of such advances according to the circumstances of the debtors up to one half of the aggregate sum advanced in the Province.

THE Chamber of Indictments, on May 7, committed Sipido for trial before the Assize Court on the charge of attempting the life of the Prince of Wales, together with Meert and Peuchot as accessories, and Meire as accomplice.

ACCORDING to the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times," the abolition of foreign post offices proving impracticable, the Palace meditates making it a criminal offence for Ottoman subjects to receive or despatch letters by them. An Irade on the subject is expected.

THE Cairo correspondent of the "Times" wrote on May 6:—Mr. J. Currie, Master of Method at the Tewfikieh Training College, Cairo, has been appointed director of Education in the Soudan and headmaster of Gordon College. Mr. Currie is a young Scotchman, 31 years old, who came to Egypt in February, 1899, where his ability was soon noticed by his superiors in the Education Department. Great confidence is felt in his power to lay the foundation of a system of education in the Soudan.

THE Japanese Pavilion, which is situated at the bottom of the Trocadero Gardens, was inaugurated on May 5 by a brilliant fete given by M. Tadameska Hayaski, the Japanese Commissioner-General. This section, which is very extensive, is likely to prove one of the most picturesque corners of the Exhibition. Its garden is tastefully laid out, and a great display is promised later in the year, when the chrysanthemums are in bloom. There are 1,600 exhibitors in the section, which includes a very interesting display of Japanese retrospective art.

THE Exhibition of Hygiene was formally opened at Naples on May 9 in the presence of the King, the Prince of Naples, the Duke of Genoa, Dr. Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, and Signor Bettolo, Minister of Marine, and the office bearers of the two Houses of the Legislature. The royal party drove in a State carriage through the decorated streets, amid the acclamations of the crowd, the men-of-war moored in front of the via Caracciolo at the same time firing salutes. The opening ceremony took place in the Great Hall of the Exhibition, where the Exhibition officials received the King and the Princes, who subsequently returned at about two o'clock to the Royal Palace.

WRITING on May 7, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" said:—The Reichsrath reassemble to-morrow. The session seems likely to be an eventful one. There are, however, such weighty interests at stake, and it is of such paramount importance to avoid anything in the shape of an evasion of the Constitution that possibly some other issue to the difficulty may be found. The Government is in a position of great embarrassment. It will at once submit to the House two Bills on the Language Question, one for Bohemia and the other for Moravia, and it is expected that the Prime Minister will make an important statement. Should the Crechs proceed to violent obstruction, it is anticipated that energetic measures will be resorted to, and a dissolution even is spoken of. What the result of new elections would be it is impossible to say, but it is by no means certain that the last state would not be worse than the first, and that both German and Czech Radicalism might not gain a considerable accession of strength in Parliament. The new Reichsrath might thus prove to be even less manageable than the present one, which would necessitate another dissolution and a reform of the suffrage by imperial decree. A characteristic feature of the widespread pessimism produced by the practical failure of the nationally conference and the expected parliamentary deadlock is the almost fatalistic resignation by which it is accompanied. No real confidence is entertained in any quarter as to the possibility, in existing circumstances, of a genuine remedy for the chronic evil with which the country is affected.

WHEN our Indian wars and trans-frontier campaigns have been in progress there has been much railing on the part of military critics at home against the number of followers attached to the forces in the field. Lord Wolseley has always been an enemy of the Indian follower, and there have been many who have supported his views. Now in South Africa we have a big war on hand in which British troops only are employed, and no sooner does the campaign become a really arduous one than there is an urgent demand for the Indian auxiliary. We have sent syces, bhistis, dhooli bearers, farriers, and at last the dhobi has been summoned also. Hundreds of the followers just mentioned have been shipped to Durban and Cape Town, and there can be no doubt that they have done and will continue to do excellent service. The quiet heroism of the dhooli bearers has been mentioned again and again, and we are certain to hear that Gunga Din, bhisti, has maintained his high reputation under fire. Lord Roberts has unquestionably had much to say to the employment of Indian followers; but there are hundreds of officers—not to mention the soldiers who have served in India—who will have welcomed the arrival of those non-combatants, for the Cape "boy" and the Kaffir transport drivers, with bright exceptions here and there, seem to be dirty, lazy, cowardly and often treacherous. Perhaps in future we shall hear less of the defects of the Indian Army system under which followers are regarded as absolutely necessary. It is well that the soldier should be able to do everything for himself; but the principle of the division of labour must hold good of campaigning as of the works of civil life.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### THE WAR OVER.

LONDON, MAY 31.

This morning's newspapers regard the war as over.

### FLIGHT OF KRUGER.

LATER,

President Kruger has gone to Watervalbover.

It is believed that President Kruger has escaped to Delagoa Bay.

### SURRENDER OF JOHANNESBURG.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Lorenzo Marques telegraphs that Johannesburg has surrendered to the British.

### RAILWAY COMMUNICATION CUT.

A British force has reached Hatherley, thus cutting railway communication between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay, but it is believed Kruger got through previously.

### THE BRITISH PRISONERS.

The British prisoners remain at Waterval, there having been no time to remove them.

### NOTHING FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Nothing further has been heard from Lord Roberts.

### BRITISH DICTATING TERMS IN JOHANNESBURG.

Reuter wires from Pretoria on the 30th that British officers are now in Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender.

Our advance guard is half-way to Pretoria.

### OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA IMMINENT.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Pretoria, dated 30th morning, says:—Pretoria will be occupied in two hours without any resistance and that the Burgomaster has been authorised to receive the British.

### BOERS REMOVED FROM FORTS.

All the Boers have been dismissed from the forts round Pretoria.

### DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LATER.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated from Germiston Wednesday night, states that at the urgent request of the commandant he has deferred occupying Johannesburg for twenty-four hours desiring to avoid a disturbance inside the town wherein there are many armed burghers. Moreover the enemy is holding the adjacent hills.

General Ian Hamilton had a severe fight yesterday until dark to the westward of Johannesburg. The Boers were strongly entrenched and blocked the road. The Gordons cleared the kopjes with great gallantry exciting the admiration of all, the enemy resisting most obstinately.

General Hamilton is now at Florida to the westward of Johannesburg

General French is a few miles further to the north-east.

Our troops occupy the heights north and south of the town.

### OCCUPATION OF UTRECHT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A despatch from General Buller, dated Newcastle, 30th, says "General Hildyard has occupied Utrecht.

The enemy having formed a laager at Dornberg, east of Newcastle, and pressed my right rear annoyingly, on the 27th instant. I directed a force under General Hildyard by Woolsdrift and Utrecht and another under General Lyttelton by Ichanga Drift on Dornberg. The enemy at Dornberg then retired to the north and Utrecht surrendered.

General Clery is bombarding Laing's Nek.

The enemy are much disheartened and unless they had held such very strong positions I doubt if they would show any fight."

### THE ANNEXATION OF THE FREE STATE.

The annexation Proclamation was read at Bloemfontein to-day.

Henceforward the Orange Free State will be known as the Orange River Colony.

### THE PORTUGUESE ON THE ALERT.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Reuter in a despatch from Lourenzo Marques, dated 30th instant, says all the Portuguese troops are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier and the Portuguese warships to concentrate here.

The goods traffic on the Delagoa Railway is suspended.

A Boer Commando has arrived at Komati Poort.

### JOHANNESBURG ENTERED.

### BOTHA THREATENS PRESIDENT KRUGER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, 30th May:—

The seizure of Germiston, otherwise known as Elansfontein Junction, seven miles east of Johannesburg, isolates the Boers at Volksrust.

General Buller's position in the Inkivelo Mountains commands the enemy's at Pogwani, which the naval gun on Mount Prospect bombarded heavily yesterday morning.

The "Times" relies on Lord Roberts to make a cavalry dash and seize the Laurenco Marquez railway line and thus block President Kruger's escape. In view of the reports that Komatipoort is being fortified strongly to protect the Delagoa connection, various accounts show that only a rush, such as that made by Lord Roberts, could have saved Johannesburg. The enemy fired the country for miles round, and ordered the women and children to Pretoria. Property has been looted generally and sanitation shamefully neglected. The foreigners fled to Pretoria in droves, Government having refused to guarantee protection to them and declared it would defend the Rand to the uttermost.

As soon as General Botha learned of the prospect of destroying the mines, he returned to Pretoria and strenuously protested to President Kruger personally, saying that the Boers were not barbarians. He swore that if President Kruger persisted in his project he would lead the troops to Johannesburg to defend the mines. General opinion discounts the defence of Pretoria.

Owing to the terrible wear and tear to which the guns have been subjected and to the fact that there have been large defections among the Boer troops, and demoralisation of the remainder, the forces have been rendered completely inadequate to defend such an extensive circuit of forts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter (Tientsin) states that six Russian men-of war, one French, one Italian and two British (the Orlando and Algerine) have arrived there.

Detachments of British, Americans, Japanese, Germans, Italians and Russians of one hundred each have been landed, but the Viceroy has refused to allow them to proceed to Peking without the sanction of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

MAY 31.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking yesterday, states that the situation is somewhat better.

The Chinese troops have occupied all the points where disturbances had occurred.

### PASSAGE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS STOPPED BY THE CHINESE.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that the Chinese refused to allow the Russian troops proceeding to the capital to pass the Taku forts.

The Pioneer's London correspondent wires, 30th May:—The Chinese Minister at Washington admits that foreign interference is probable owing to the Boxer outrages in China, but declines to discuss the probable action of China in case of intervention. The Washington Government has instructed Admiral Kemp to protect American interests, and has even authorised a joint landing of troops to proceed to Peking, if necessary. There are fifty-five American warships of various kinds in Eastern waters. One hundred American marines were expected at Tientsin last night.

### SIR DONALD STEWART'S WILL.

Probate has been granted of the will of the late Sir Donald Stewart, his personality being sworn at £104,000.

### THE DERBY.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—In the race for the Derby at Epsom to-day, Chevening made the running for a mile. Then Disguise II. led into the straight. A quarter-mile from home Diamond Jubilee assumed the lead and although Simondale challenged at the distance the Prince's horse maintained his position and won by half a length, Simoudale being second, Disguise II. third and Bonarosa fourth.

Fourteen ran. The victory of the Prince of Wales' horse is immensely popular.

### THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The full report of the meeting of the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, held here on the 28th instant, is now issued. It shows that, in course of his speech as chairman, Mr. Higham, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, said that the Secretary of State will not modify his orders. It cannot be too clearly understood that the sooner the fund goes into liquidation the better, for the great and inevitable distress that liquidation will involve will only be aggravated by delay. But we cannot and shall not recommend liquidation until we are satisfied that in the words of the resolution all constitutional means have been taken and have failed to obtain a reconsideration of the orders. Regarding the position of having to reduce pensions of already existing pensioners Mr. Highman said that we do not break faith with the deceased subscribers, if owing to the insolvency brought on us by causes over which we have no control, we are compelled to reduce pensions of their nominees. He adds, if there is the remotest possible chance of such a reduction we are of opinion that it is only due to these pensions to give them as long a notice as possible that they may have time to seek advice as to their position and concert measures for their protection,

### THE FAMINE.

The principal features of the famine reports to-day telegraphed to the Government of India is a further reduction of 61,000 in the numbers under relief in the Bombay Presidency. Owing to the cholera scare also there is an increase of 42,000 in the Central Provinces where the total is now close upon two millions.

### THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Good progress is being made with the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli and cultures are expected to be in readiness to commence inoculations on the 1st August, when it opens.

### THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

A LOCAL correspondent writes to us:—Just as surely as summer follows spring so surely do happiness and joy follow upon good-will and kindly deeds; and where joy exists, it cannot be concealed. There must be some expression of it.

These truisms were amply exemplified in the welcome given to the Maharaja of Kolhapur upon his return from Mahableshwar on the night of the 27th instant. The platform of the station was crowded with joyous multitudes, lamps and banners, flags and bunting made a brilliant decoration which is, indeed, a matter of course, when Kolhapur greets her Chief. But this was no ordinary occasion. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress had, upon her eighty-second birthday, been pleased to confer upon his Highness and to make hereditary, the title of Maharaja—one of those wise and kindly acts which make men's hearts concur in the sentiment expressed by H. E. the Viceroy descriptive of the Queen-Empress—"a life rich in blessing to her subjects."

The Maharaja six years ago received the distinguished Order of the G.C.S.I. and this additional honour bestowed most opportunely swells the current of loyalty among the Kolhapur people not only to their own Chief but beyond him to his and their Sovereign Ruler. When the train steamed into the station there was a feu-de-joie which illuminated all the surrounding country and greetings and congratulations were innumerable.

The following day a deputation waited upon his Highness to ask him to attend a public meeting in the Town Hall. This he consented to do, and accordingly in the afternoon a large darbar was held. It was introduced with the ceremony of "sutka" which consists in waving hands filled with silver coin before the presence to be honoured and then with one gesture throwing the coins to the multitude of attendants and poor sure to be gathered when such function takes place. It is an ancient and honoured ceremony observed with a view to removing the evil eye and was, in this instance, undertaken by about sixty persons who thus spontaneously expressed their loyalty and their delight in the honour shown their Maharajah. The congratulatory addresses and other demonstrations which followed had the same animus—delight in the person and presence of his Highness and gratitude to the Sovereign Lady who has conferred this new honour upon him.

### ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT, PURNEA.

THE hired transport Purnea, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, from Southampton, which port she left on the 8th May, and called at Gibraltar on the 12th, Port Said on the 19th and Suez on the 20th idem. She has brought details consisting of 17 officers, 2 ladies, 1 child, 2 warrant officers, 4 women, 1 child, 382 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 3 children. The troops will be disembarked to-day at 11 a.m. at the Sassoon Dock, and will be despatched by passenger trains to Poona and Deolali respectively, this evening. The Purnea experienced moderate weather in the Bay of Biscay and thence fine throughout. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major E N Eveligh, Duke of Cornwall L I; Lieut Mackinzie, 2nd RoyalScots; 2nd-Lieut F G Divens, 1st RoyalFusiliers; Capt and Mrs Phillip Bannerman and child, Welsh Regt; Capt F W P Read, R A M C; 2nd-Lieut Pollock Ferguson, Unattached List; Capt and Mrs F R Perry, East York Regt; 2nd-Lieut G D Wright, Middlesex Regt; Lieut Oakes, I S Corps; Lieut Henderson, 3rd Hussars; Lieut J H Jones, R A; 2nd-Lieut W D Croft, Scottish Rifles; Capt A J Baldine, R A; 2nd-Lieut A Nish, 1st R Scots Fusiliers; Capt R H O Capper, North Stafford Regt; Major K O'Brien, R A M C; and Capt M P Moore, R A M C.

## TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MAY 11.

MR. SIDNEY LEE'S vigorous protest in the *Times* against the Bill which would give the Trustees of the British Museum the power to destroy their property ought to squash that Bill effectually. But one never knows; a Government which has begun to blunder is apt to go on blundering till the end; the Bill may perhaps pass. As Mr. Lee points out, there is nothing, even the most apparently insignificant bit of printed matter, which may not in the future prove useful to the historian, the biographer, and the antiquary. Especially is this the case with old newspapers with which the museum is being crammed. They will take the place of the letter books, calendars of wills, and records of the middle ages; rather they will stand beside the corresponding documents of their time as books of reference. For the life of the fourteenth century, for instance, we have to read charters, laws, records of wills and trials, picking out gratefully every scrap that bears upon manners and customs. Only those who have attempted the task know what enormous gaps remain—yawning gulfs—where we are wholly ignorant. Then, again, if we would restore the life of the early eighteenth century, which seems so near to us, yet is already so far away, the meagre newspapers help us very little; but we have essays, pamphlets, letters, novels, poetry, and the stage, from which we are able to construct the life as it was. For my own part, I have learned more of the eighteenth century from stray pamphlets and fugitive "vers d'occasion," than from Addison, Pope, and Steele, all together. But when we come to the nineteenth century, the whole life of the people—their standards, their ideas, their manners, their customs—is found at full length, so to speak, and in every detail in the newspapers; and, above all, in the correspondence, where the prejudices and ignorances and half knowledge of the folk stand revealed for the eyes of future historians. To destroy this document would surely be the sin unpardonable.

I foresee, however, that the historian of the future will have to be separated from the antiquary, and from the reader of ancient documents. In the twenty-fifth century, for example, there will be an army of clerks and officials employed in going through the files of old newspapers, indexing and cataloguing, according to subjects; there will be another company engaged in looking through these indexes, and picking out, each for his own branch, the references which concern that branch. There will be another company engaged in copying or photographing those parts of the selections which promise to be useful, while the historian himself will receive the results of their labours, and from them will write his history.

Meantime the national collection will go on growing. Already there are many miles of shelves filled with newspapers; in a few years no building which at present exists will be able to contain them. The trustees will either swallow up great areas of London, beginning with Bloomsbury, just as the new railway has swallowed up the suburb of St. John's Wood; or they will go out of town and buy up fields, and so provide for the present and for a century or two of the future. And what will be the end of all these collections, or if there will ever come an end, nobody knows, not even King Cole's prophet. My sympathies are entirely with Mr. Sidney Lee, yet, I confess, I weaken when I think of the enormous accumulations that a pious reverence for posterity is collecting in every civilised country under the sun.

The other side of the question may also be presented. The chief charm in antiquarian research is that it partakes of the character of research. Nobody quite knows what he will discover, or what will follow on his announcement. An antiquarian friend of mine has just discovered the grandfather of the first mayor of London. For an antiquary, this is a grand discovery; when he announces it, there will begin a very pretty controversy. Now if there were no doubt and no element of luck, if everything depended on the heer power of wading through newspapers, the antiquarian would become a mere copying clerk without any chance of the glory which belongs to the discovery or the joy of jumping upon a rival antiquary. After wholesale destruction there is always something preserved, something precious for the antiquary, one of the prizes of his profession. Suppose, for instance, the great library of Alexandria had been preserved. It contained at least half a million of books. If we possessed all those books what an immense mass of controversy, scholarship, argument, reviling, and bickering would never have been written! How many reputations would have been lost to the world! How many great men would have remained in obscurity! There was another great library at Tripoli, in Syria; it was destroyed by the Crusaders because it was written in "execrable" characters. The destruction at the Reformation of mediæval theology was enormous. The body of mediæval theology was incredible. I once walked through the library of the University of Padua; the shelves are full of folios on theology; there are miles of these great, learned, worm-eaten volumes. Who takes them down? Who reads them? Who cares for them? The life of man must be prolonged to that of an Antediluvian before he could tackle these works. There is something, you see, to be said for the destruction of records and of books. Only there is more to be said in favour of their preservation.

I am daily expecting some protest, by means of the ladies and gentlemen in communication with other world, from authors, especially poets, against the possible destruction of their works should the bill pass. If newspapers are to be destroyed, why not books, especially books which nobody reads? "Now," the poet will say, using the pencil and the fingures of the unconscious medium, "I wrote for posterity; my own generation refused to hear me; that was their loss, not mine; I am thus far immortal by Act of Parliament, which forbids the destruction of the National collections; it is true that nobody at present asks for my works. The reason is that my time has not yet come. My own posterity, the generation for which I shall be a prophet, is not yet born. But to destroy me? Shame! Madness! A'so, Blasphemy!" We must listen respectfully to the voice of this poet, especially as, so far, no such natural and intelligible message has ever yet been received by this method of communication.

There was once a writer who differed so much from other authors that she refused, so to speak, to die as regards her own generation. This was Mme Necker. She left about 400 letters, which she distributed among her friends before her death, enjoining them to send one every month to her husband as if she was continuing her correspondence from the other world. It is not stated in my authority how her husband liked it, or whether he answered her letters.

Here is a leaflet issued by the London Reform Union. It is a highly practical leaflet. It simply states two or three facts, which, if they are true, deserve, and ought to receive, immediate attention. There are two great gas companies in London and five or six smaller companies. The two former are the Gas Light and Coke Company and the South Metropolitan Gas Company. The first of these supplies gas to nearly two millions and a half of people, the latter to nearly one million and a half. The price charged by the Gas Light and Coke Company is 3s. per thousand feet; that charged by the South Metropolitan Gas Company is only 2s. 1d. per thousand feet, that is, its gas is nearly a third cheaper. Now, gas is no longer a luxury of the richer sort. By the invention of the slot meter the poorest people can have a supply of gas for lighting or for cooking. A penny dropped into the slot turns on an allowance of from 22 to 29 feet. There are now in London 200,000 families, or a population of a million, dependent on the slot meters. The difference to these people between 3s. and 2s. 1d. a thousand feet is enormous. In houses where there is gas in every bedroom and gas in the living rooms the annual gas bill of the South Metropolitan would be, say, £12, while for the same consumption the bill of the Gas Light and Coke Company would be £17. Now £5 a year on a necessity in daily use is, I venture to think, distinctly a sum of money that is felt in most households, while to those who take their gas by pennyworths it reduces the penny to less than three farthings.

A hundred years ago it was a current saying in America that no native of the Bermudas knew or could understand what is meant by rhyme or metre. I find this statement in a book published in London in 1824. Does this reproach linger still in any part of America? Or is it known in the Bermudas? The writer goes on to say that a party dining at a tavern in that colony agreed that they should all try their hands at making rhymes and that the author of the worst couplet should pay the reckoning. The prize was obtained by the post who submitted the following as a specimen of rhyme:

Here she comes and walks along;
A faithful friend is hard to find.

The following description of a landing on the island would perhaps have been bracketed equal.

And so, without any more *ands* and *ifs*,
He jumped from off the rocks on to the cliffs.

Had not the author improved it by an alteration:

And so, without any more *ifs* and *ands*,
He jumped from off the cliffs on to the sands.

Here is a saying of the kind formerly called "pithy," which I quote on account of an ambiguity in the introduction of it. It is credited by Southey to Strahan, the printer, but the reference makes it doubtful whether Strahan or Johnson said it. These are the words in Boswell: "Mr. Strahan put Johnson in mind of a remark which he had made to him. 'Who is meant by "he?" who is meant by "him?" The remark itself seems to me eminently Johnsonian. "There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money." "The more one thinks of this," said Strahan—who seems to have continually and successfully engaged in that pursuit—"the juster it will appear." It is certainly true that when a man is getting money he is generally engaged in the work of an honourable, calling; he cannot therefore be doing or contriving mischief, and therefore he is innocently employed. But suppose he is getting money dishonestly; suppose he is promoting a company that he knows beforehand is doomed to failure; suppose he is cooking his accounts; suppose a thousand ways of getting money other than the legitimate way. The remark should be qualified. "There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money, so long as his methods of getting money are themselves innocent." But, once more look at the collocation of the pronouns, and tell me if you can, whether Strahan or Jonnson made that remark in the first instance.

Spring has at last set in. I know it, because while the cuckoo is heard in the woods, the squeak of Punch and the Pandean pipes reaches our ears from the bye-streets, and the man who ties himself up in the knot is already occupying the asphalt. My interest in Punch and Judy, once very great has vanished since I have learned that they are the sorry survivors of a form of drama—that conducted by puppets—which was once popular at all the country fairs. They were full-sized puppets; they were carried about in great caravans; and the dialogue was conducted from the wings. As for the pieces, they represented the sad stories of Fair Rosamond, Jane Shore, and Bateman, who hanged himself for love, while for Easter and Whitsun weeks, which demanded sacred subjects, they performed "The Creation," "The Deluge," "Susannah and the Elders," and "Nebuchadnezzar, or the Fall of Pride." They were, in fact, the survivals of the old drolls. Thus in the tragedy of Jane Shore that unhappy lady was turned out into the streets, and nobody was allowed, on pain of death, to give her any kind of assistance. Punch, who figured in all these dramas as a provider of mirth, was, in the play of "Jane Shore," a baker. He was also a compassionate baker, who broke the law and gave a loaf of bread to the starving creature. "Tak' it, Jenny, tak it," he said. But the beadle saw him, and before the eyes of the company Punch was hanged, which diverted the company and dried the tears that flowed when Jane Shore expired. Punch and Judy was originally a drama of Punch, Joan his wife, the devil, the doctor, and the constable. I wish I had seen it. But, after all, the modern Punch and Judy bring the spring.

### CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE recorder of London seems to have gone out of his way to impress upon the grand jury whom he was charging, the advisability of bringing in a true bill against a cyclist charged with manslaughter, he having inadvertently, as he states, knocked down an old lady and caused her death. The statement is that the poor woman met her death by losing her presence of mind and stopping in a purposeless fashion in the middle of the road. The recorder laid especial stress on the extreme care that cyclists should exercise. It is difficult to perceive why this point should have been so laboured against the wheelman. Every driver of a carriage, (and a cycle is a carriage in this connection) is bound to exercise, not extreme care but proper care, to avoid accident. This is all he can do. Obviously, it would be unfair to make drivers of carriages responsible for the lives of those people who lose their heads when crossing a road, or deliberately rush madly out from the pavement right in front of a passing vehicle, tursting to luck to see them through However, the victim was an old lady: one naturally feels sympathy for her.

Writing of free-wheels, the cycling noter in "The Athletic News" draws attention to the fact that he has been riding a machine fitted with a free-wheel clutch, and finds to his disgust that his friends who ride ordinary machines with "fixed pedals," invariably leave him coasting with feet on rests, when riding down hill. This fact has induced him to conclude that there many types of free-wheel on the market that are only "free" in name. It is a grave charge to make against any form of "free-wheel" system, for unless there is to be greater freedom of running, very perceptibly greater freedom of runing, the *raison d'etre* of going to the expense of having this gear fitted ceases to exist. Free-wheels, it is admitted even by the ultra-enthusiasts, have not made the rapid progress anticipated, and it is only needs such a rumour to obtain credance to very seriously retard the movement. That there is still plenty of room for improvement in the matter of the fittings "of free-wheels" is unquestionable. It would be interesting to learn whetner the *Athletic News* noter was riding a free-wheel device fitted with plain, or ball bearings.

A cyclist who recently had a valuable lamp appropriated whilst his cycle was resting against a fence what time the owner was refreshing the inner man, is anxious to know whether there is any means of locking a lamp to a machine. The matter should not present much difficulty to a mechanical mind, but apparently there is no demand for such a contrivance, otherwise undoubtedly, it would have been supplied. The best plan after all, is to leave one's machine in charge of the ostler, or handyman, invariably to be found at respectable houses of call. Two pence, or even the modest penny, will satisfy his requirements, and he will keep your machine under observation. The only wonder is that more machies, to day nothing of accessories, are not stolen, seeing how careless wheelmen are in leaving their property at the mercy of any thief with sufficient courage to take advantage of the opportunity. Thaso few cycles are stolen is remarkable, for the cyclist often retains his "jigger" more by luck than judgment.

There is little doubt that the 1000 miles motor trial now in course of progress, is one of the most important demonstrations of the use of the motor which has been attempted in this or any other country. The vigorous checks against racing, or even undue speed, and the strong element of disciplinary and governing control which is in the hands of the Executive, is one of the principal features of the test. It seems conceded on all hands that motor cars are now on their trial, and any infraction of the rules in force for the public safety, or any disregard of the convenience and welfare of the public, which the "trial" might bring into prominence, would undoubtedly cause a serious set-back to the movement and possibly let loose a storm of hostility. The main thing is to persuade the public, not so much of the capacity of cars to travel long distances at a uniform rate of speed and at a comparatively small cost, but that all this may be accomplished without endangering the life or limb of the meanest waif or atom of humanity to found on our highways or byways. When this has been accomplished, much will have been accomplished.

During the 1000 miles motor trial run it had been arranged that there should be a series of exhibitions at the principal stopping places, of the machines, which were taking part in the big outing. The following is the humourous discription given of how men and machines appeared at Manchester, one of the towns en route. There were cars clean and dirty—very few of the former—automobilists in eccentric garb, including a good imitation of the Czar Nicholas in fur coat (under the rays of the hot sun, ecentuated by the glass roof, the building) a man in full oilskin rig with collar turned up, how he must have perspired! Gentlemen in Wellington boots, mocassins, naval costume, in fact, anything but the ordinary dress of a decent citizen. This humourist evidently has a keen eye for the ridiculous. It will be recalled that at the out-set, cyclists adopted an absurd semi-military unifrom, the least possible suitable for the purpose, but time, the great leveller and righter, will, no doubt, mend these foolish idiocy oracies of costume.

### AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

ROYAL SCOTS VS. BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THERE was again a large number of spectators at the Oval, last evening, when this tie in the second round of the tournament was played off. There were two changes in the Royal Scots' eleven as compared with the team who appeared in the first round, Sergeant Renton and Private Peacock taking the places of Lieutenant Ballantyne and Private Munroe. The School team was the same as defeated the Naval contingent. The result of the game was, of course, a foregone conclusion, the youngsters being nothing like an equal match for their opponents. For all that they made a plucky fight, and but for the superior defence of the Royal Scots would certainly have scored. They gave a highly creditable display and towards the finish, with a fine spirit, played better than ever, albeit a score sufficient to dishearten an older team, had been piled up against them. The Military winning the toss chose the North goal and after a preliminary attack by the boys the Scots almost scored, being kept out by a clever save. Then the youngsters troubled Pickering, the Scots goal-keeper, but thereafter the Scots came down and after several attempts Peacock managed to put on the first goal. Straightway they came again and White added another with a good shot. Murray kept out another attempt, but soon Drysdale had scored the third goal for the Scots. At half-time the Military led by three to none. In the first minute after the resumption Drysdale scored again. The attack being renewed the fifth goal was added after the youngters had successfully resisted repeated attempts. Drysdale directly afterwards registered another and then the youngsters livened up and gave the Scots' defence plenty to do for a time. But they could not succeed against their heavy and mature opponents and the seventh goal was recorded against them. The eighth point was the result of attractive play by Private Hall who finely carried the ball along by the side line from the centre and finished by scoring with a very pretty shot. The end came shortly afterwards with the score:—

Royal Scots, ..... ..... ..... ..... ..8 goals.
Bombay Education Society..... ..... nil.

Royal Scots—Goal, Corporal Pickering; backs, Sergt. Renton and Corporal Ellis; half-backs, Lieut. Garwood, Sergt. Hardy and Lieut Gledstanes; forwards, Privates Hall and Downey, Lieut Drysdale and Privates White and Peacock.

Bombay Education Society.—Goal, W. Murray backs, P. Somerville and F Boorer; half-backs, H. Royal, J. Brown and Ryton; forwards, Fleming, Pitt, Rogers, Fido and Ross.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Cooperage was yesterday evening surrounded by a large and enthusiastic crowd of on-lookers during the progress of the game between these teams. They were treated to a game well contested at nearly all points. The Gymkhana at the early stage suffered somewhat from the absence of one of their players, but on his arrival the contest was pressed by their side with vigour. The forwards of the team again played well, but owing to the tactics of the Gunners were hardly able to show up to such advantage as on Tuesday. Thoughton in goal however proved a safe custodian, while Wellsman who filled a similar post for the Gunners saved many a nasty attack. The Gunners owe him and Captain Oldfield a good deal for their excellent play. Early in the game the Royal Artillery pressed hard and a few minutes from the start lost an easy chance of scoring, the ball rising over the net. Powell, eventually by a long drive relieved the pressure and after an ineffectual onslaught on the Gunners' posts were again driven back to defend their own net. A good deal of excitement ensued at this stage, but the Gunners again missed their chance. Some free up and down play followed till the call of half-time, at which period neither side had scored. On resuming play the Gymkhana showed better form than their opponents. They worked the ball well in front of the Gunners' goal and within a few minutes drew first blood. The Colaba team pulling themselves together at once retaliated and equalised by sending the ball into the Gymkhana net amid the plaudits of the soldiers who lined the ground. For several minutes the game was contested with much vigour, the Gunners' goal-keeper on more than one occasion brilliantly defending his charge. About ten minutes before the close Reid after a good run passed the ball across the front of the R. A. goal. The Gymkhana left forward taking advantage of the chance easily scored. The Colaba players for the remaining period of play struggled hard to equalise, but had to submit to a defeat by 2 goals to 1. By their win the Gymkhana have secured a place in the semi-final to be played on Saturday.

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal, W. S. Thoughton; backs, T. Turner, and A. Waller; half-backs, F. Melliss, J. E. White and C. S. Scott; forwards, E. L. Tomkins, W. Brown, S. M. Powell, L. Barraclough, and W. Reid.

R. G. A.—Goal, Wellsman; backs, Lieutenant Sitwell and F. Monaghan; half-backs, Tryman, Kibler and Slade; forwards, Filer, Roe, Captain Oldfield, Corp, and Gainham.

### THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent writing on Wednesday, says:—It is stated that Mr. Edward Lawrence, B.A., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, will be succeeded either by Mr. O. W. M. Hudson, J.P. or Mr. J. A. Du Boulay, when the first-named officer goes on furlough on or about the 9th June. Mr. W. W. Wellis, Superintendent of Jail, Thana, who went on leave to Lanowlee, last month, will return on or about the same date and receive charge of his office from Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, City Magistrate, Thana.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Hari Paranjpe, L. C. E., Probationary Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Bhivandi, has been confirmed in his appointment from the 19th inst.

The East Indians of Thana attended the annual feast of Our Lady of Mercy, which took place at Vaiganeshvar, near Pokharan, on Sunday. The mass, the music and sermon in both the English and Portuguese languages were all that could be desired. A great improvement has been made in the roofing of the ruined chapel of Our Lady of Mercy at Vaiganeshvar lately.

The annual vacation of the District Courts of Thana will expire to-morrow. Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B. A. LL.B., Sessions Judge of Thana, will hold his court on Friday. The Collector and District Magistrate of Alibag Zilla has been appointed to be an additional Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Division and directed to try all cases which may be committed for by the Magistrates in that Zilla from 1st June to the 31st October 1900.

Cholera has broken out among the famine-stricken people employed on the work of excavating the village tank at Wada lately. All men have left the work and gone elsewhere. The poor men of Kathiawar, who were employed on the Famine Relief Work at Ghore Bunder, were sent back to their native country and the work was stopped last week. Rao Saheb Krishnaji Jagannath Agaskar, Civil Officer and Local Magistrate, is transferred to Pokharan in Thana.

Nine births (seven males and two females) and twenty-eight deaths (including one death from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

It is stated that cholera has lately broken out in the Bassein Taluka of this district. The state of agricultural animals in Dhanoo-Umargaon Taluka has now become very bad.

Mr. Lawrence, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, who was in the northern parts of the district, arrived here yesterday. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Assistant Collector, left for his head-quarter station Bandora.

M. A. P. says:—I don't quite agree with either Mr. Labouchere or Mr. Hearst that the penny paper is doomed, but it is probably true that the halfpenny paper has proved its power by attaining a huge circulation and by bringing in a princely income. Mr. Pearson's new venture, "The Daily Express," is a striking pro of this. He has already got a circulation of 300,000 daily—that is to say, at least double, and in most cases treble that which has been reached after two, or even three or four generations of the great penny dailies, Mr. Pearson's metier for the moment seems to the drawing of Royalities' the friendly message of the King of Sweden to the English people marks and epoch in journalism. But apart from all these special features, I find the paper bright, brief, readable in every line.

### THE FAMINE.

"SCENES IN DOHAD."

OVER the signature "of F. C. Aldrich" on the 11th instant, we published a letter purporting to describe "Scenes at Dohad which Mr. F. C. Aldrich stated he had witnessed. Concerning his allegations the Famine Department has issued the following correspondence:—

Bombay Castle, 30 May 1900.

Government memorandum to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, dated 12th May, 1900:—

"The undersigned presents compliments to the Collector of the Panch Mahals and is directed to request that he will be good enough to submit at once a report on the statement contained in the letter from Mr. F. C. Aldrich published on the 11th May 1900, and if they are true or even approximately true to furnish an explanation how and why and through whose negligence things have been allowed to reach such a pass."

Telegram from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine) dated 17th May 1900:—

"Attention of Government of India has been attracted to article headed 'Famine scenes in Dohad' published in 'Pioneer,' 14th May, and they will be glad to receive at an early date a report as to the amount of truth there is in this article."

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. 3122, dated 22nd May 1900:—

"I have the honour to submit the following report on the letter from Mr. F. C. Aldrich as called for in your memorandum of the 12th instant.

"2. I would premise by saying that neither I nor any other officer in this district has any idea who Mr. Aldrich is. I gather from his letter that he went to Dohad by the only train in the day from Anand arriving there at 12-52, and left by the only returning train at 15-43. The result of this visit of something under three hours is a letter which is not only highly coloured but as misleading as casual observation and most imperfect enquiry could make it.

"3. The Dohad-Limdi Road work being nearly completed, work was opened on the Dohad Tank in the middle of March and in the week ending April 28th there was an average daily attendance of 7,317 workers with a daily average of 936 dependants and children fed in the kitchen. As Government are aware cholera broke out in a very severe form over a great part of the country in the end of April. On May 1st, as cases were reported from Dohad, I went there for the day to see that proper arrangements were made for the prisoners in the jail and inhabitants of the poor-house. There had then been two or three cases on the relief work, but it was hoped that anything like a severe outbreak might be prevented. On the 2nd however 54 deaths occurred and on the 3rd, 67 and on that date Captain Southey who is in charge of the works in Dohad and Jhalod under the Executive Engineer closed the tank work and made immediate arrangements for opening work on the Dohad-Alirajpur Road at a spot about 4 miles from Dohad town. As a matter of fact men had been working for some days at that spot and at two other places close by, digging wells to secure an adequate supply of water in case an outbreak of cholera rendered it necessary to move the camp. Work was opened at the new camp on the 7th and subsequently the people were transferred to the Muwala Tank site which is between two and three miles from Dohad. There has been for months a work in progress at Garbadu, 12 miles from Dohad to the south, and since the middle of March a large tank work also at Jhalod 22 miles to the north. So much for the arrangements for workers. No one was ever transferred to a work 25 miles off. Every one coming was taken on at the nearest work which was less than five miles off.

"4. Next as to people unable to work. From the beginning of January there has been a poor-house in Dohad, not hidden away as one might imagine from the fact that Mr. Aldrich fails to mention it, but open to every one asking for relief and open to every one to inspect. The average daily numbers in it were 718 in the week ending April 21st, 584 in the week ending April 28th and 501 in the week ending May 5th, a large decrease, though, as I will show, numbers of people were collected in Dohad town and sent into it. It needs more than a casual visit to appreciate the difficulties of dealing with Bhils. With regular meals they cannot be got to stay in the poor-house and though given clothing to cover their naked bodies, they sell it and appear as naked again. When I went to the poor-house on the 1st there were holes all round the enclosure where people had broken out during the night urged by fear of cholera or by some wandering instinct which will not let them keep still. Presumably Mr. Aldrich was not informed of the outbreak of cholera as he says nothing of it. Any one who knows what it means when cholera breaks out in a camp of seven thousand Bhils, when the sweepers strike and the hospital assistant, the only available medical aid, promptly applies for leave as was the case at Dohad, would scarcely be surprised at seeing dead bodies; but the picture presented by Mr. Aldrich's letter is a misrepresentation which when made without any attempt at enquiry is very little removed from a deliberate falshood. In his very first paragraph he presents a terrible scene of starving people sitting down beneath trees to shelter themselves from the pitiless sun. Considering that his visit was at the hottest time of the day when no work is done and every one seeks what shade can be got, the description is nothing but sensational nonsense. If Mr. Aldrich could speak to the people he would very soon have found out the truth, but as he has lamentably failed to do so it is but fair to conclude that he does not know the language and is drawing entirely on his imagination when he retails their statements that there is no one to give.

"5. as to the second paragraph it is true that there were bodies in the nala east of the town. They had been collected there to be burned, but it most emphatically is not true that there was lying in the town the body of a women who had died two days before. It is also true that the non-official members of the Dohad Municipality have done nothing to help. The richer people of the town promised handsome subscriptions of which they have paid nothing and in January when I camped at Dohad the Hindus were giving indigestible food to a disorderly mob of people and children without arrangement or method, but that the official members of the Municipality have made no arrangements is not true. From the beginning emaciated people have been regularly removed from the town to the poor-house and when owing to the almost total failure of the mhowra crop the number of destitute Bhils thronging into the town increased, it was divided into four regular wards with a special peon in charge of each and two carts were employed to carry people to the poor-house. When cholera broke out the District Collector came into Dohad from his camp and on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th was moving about in the town from 7—11 each morning and on the 4th itself had a dozen carts working. The number of people thus conveyed to the poor-house by the Municipality from within Municipal limits was for the week ending April 21st, 435 for the week ending April 28th, 350, for the week ending May 5th 739, the total number admitted to the poor-house for the three weeks aggregating 1,941 and the total of those sent to work and those who ran away 1,224. It will thus be seen that it was

apathy of the townspeople and the reluctance of the unhappy wanderers to come into the poor-house so long as they thought there was a chance of getting a few grains of corn outside from ill-advised charity. Such was the effect of the efforts made that Mr Lely, on going through part of the town with Captain Southey on the morning of the 7th to see the site of the new work being prepared at Muwala, remarked to his companion that no one would believe from what they saw that there was so much distress in the country."

Resolution.—In the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council the letter of the Collector of the Panch Mahals and the endorsement of the Commissioner, N. D., show conclusively that there are no substantial grounds for the more serious allegations made in a letter signed "F. C. Aldrich" and published in the "Bombay Gazette" and "Times of India" on the 11th instant. In particular it is clear that the persons whose corpses could ben seen on the 4th instant were not starved to death but died of cholera and that there was no avoidable delay in disposing of the dead. The real facts are very deplorable but they could not have been prevented by any exertions on the part of the local officers, while the writer has through manifestly imperfect information so distorted them as to make them reflect on the vigilance of these officers, who are carrying out most difficult and unpleasant duties with zeal and determination worthy of all praise.

J. MONTEATH,
Chief Secretary to Government.

## IMPORTS OF GRAIN INTO BOMBAY.

A note is published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" regarding the imports and exports of food-grains in the different districts of the Presidency Proper and the Bombay City during the month of March. The total imports into Bombay amounted to 32-45 L. M. (lakhs of maunds) of which 30-78 were exported, the balance left being 1-66 L. M. Of the total imports 91 per cent. were received by sea and 9 per cent. by rail. The imports by rail were received chiefly from the Madras Presidency, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Nizam's territory, and Mysore, and to a small extent from some of the Deccan Districts. Of the imports by sea 88 per cent. were from ports without the Presidency, 7 per cent. from foreign countries, and 5 per cent. from ports within the Presidency. Of these imports rice formed the bulk (about three-fourths), and came from Burmah and Calcutta. Bassorah contributed 25,000 and British ports within the Presidency 21,000 maunds. Jowari and bajri formed 7 per cent. of the imports, about 2-3 were received from Rangoon and ports of the Madras Presidency, about 1-4 from Bassorah, and 1-8 from Karachi. The imports of wheat amounted to 5 per cent., a little over half of which was received from Karachi, and the remainder from Victoria and Goa (apparently Karnatak wheat). Pulses, other than gram, amounted to a little over 5 per cent., four-fifths of which came from Calcutta, Rangoon, and ports of Madras, and one-sixth from Aden and Bassorah. Most of the gram came from Calcutta and Rangoon, and a small quantity from Ceylon. The remainder consisted of rice in husk and other food-grains. Of the total exports 54 per cent. were sent by rail chiefly to the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Of the exports by sea 29 per cent. were chiefly to the ports within the Presidency Proper, the exports to the Sind Ports being quite insignificant; 58 per cent. to ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gaekwar's territory, and 13 per cent. to Aden, Arabia, Zanzibar, the East Coast of Africa, and other countries beyond the sea. Of these exports rice formed the bulk (about 2-3), principally sent to Cutch and Kathiawar ports and to ports within the Presidency. The exports of rice to the east coast of Africa and to Persia amounted to 1-28 L. M. The exports of jowar and bajra amounted to one-sixth of the total exports. About four-fifths of the jowar and bajra exports were sent to the Cutch and Kathiawar ports, and the remainder was distributed among Suakin, Muskat, and the ports within the Presidency The exports of gram and pulse amounted to one-tenth of the total exports by sea, and were principally sent to the Cutch and Kathiawar ports. Wheat flour, which formed a little over 4 per cent. of the exports, was sent mostly to British Burmah, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Kathiawar, and ports of Madras. The exports of wheat amounted to 28,000 maunds only, and were principally sent to Kathiawar, Cutch, and the ports of Madras.

For the eight months—August to March—the imports amounted, 234,03 L. M., and the exports to 175-88 L. M. Of the total imports 77 per cent. were by sea, and the rest by rail; and of the total exports a little over half was sent by rail, and the rest by sea.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 29th May, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 13 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 3 3-5 inches on same date last year, Seven cents of rain at Dadu during the week ending 22nd. Kharif preparations and sowings continue. Condition of cattle improved in eight talukas. Prices of food-grains at Karachi steady.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Average rainfall of 7 cents in five talaks during week. Hail stones at Mehar on the 20th, but no damage, reported. Kharif rice sown in three talukas. Fodder supply in sufficient in Mirpur taluka and scanty in Rohri, Ubauro and Larkhana talukas. Price of wheat 12, of jowari 12, of bajri 11, and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif preparations continue in ten talukas. Harvesting of adhawa crops commenced in one taluka. Cattle in fair condition except in Sakrand taluka. Canals flowing in five talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 7 to 13, of jowari from 9 to 13 and of bajri from 10 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 3 annas to 1 rupee 5 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif preparations progressing. Branches of the Ghar Canal in Shahdadpur taluka flowing. Fodder scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of wheat risen by 1 chatak per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationary. Price of karbi 13 annas 7 pies for maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Cattle continue sickly. Prices of rice and bajri at Khipra 10 1-4 each, and at Dipla 10 and 8 1-2 seers per rupee. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 26th May 1900.)—No rain during week. Hot weather crops in fair condition in places where there is facility of obtaining sweet water; reaping commenced in Dholka and Gogha talukas. Crops withered for want of water in parts of Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply not quite sufficient. Surviving plough cattle in poor condition. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Average price of maize 8 1-2 and of Bajri 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 28th May 1900).—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for cultivation in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7 5-8 of rice 8 1-4, of bajri 7 1-2, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 12 sheaves of sundhia, 14 of bajri, and 78 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for cultivation. Fodder supply scanty.

Surat.—Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 23rd to 26th; temperature normal from 27th to 29th. Vapour in air normal on 23rd, 24th, 28th and 29th, and excessive from 25th to 27th. Abnormal wind from north-north-west on 23rd, 26th 27th and 28th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials and repairs to embankments nearly completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kolaba.—Rab operations and repairs to embankments almost completed. Sowing of nagli and vari commenced in Kalapur petha and Mahad taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains and fodder almost stationary except that of rice straw at Roha, which has fallen by 50 lbs.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Burning of rab materials almost completed. Prices of food-grains steady except that of nagli, which has risen at Guhagar. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 30 tolas at Rajapur. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 45 tolas at Dapoli to 12 seers 2 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—Rain during week 4 cents at Shirpur and 12 cents at Bhusaval. Preparation of land for cultivation continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Fodder crops in good condition in Malegaon taluka, but withering in Sinnar taluka for want of water. Lands being prepared for the ensuing season in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri Dindori, Malegaon Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Burning of rab materials continues in Peint taluka. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Baglan talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas, and of nagli 8 seers 5 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik Re. 1-4 per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 82 cents at Kopargaon and 44 cents at Sangamner. Preparation of lands for cultivation continues. Condition of cattle and fodder supply unsatisfactory. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for nex season in progress. Condition of cattle in Khed, Bhimthadi, Haveli and Indapur talukas and Dhond and Mulshi pethas growing worse on account of insufficient fodder supply. Want of drinking water is keenly felt in several villages. Prices of jowari at Poona 17 lbs. 4 totals, of Bajri 16 lbs. 1 3-5 tolas, of karbi 40 lbs., and of hay 71 3-7 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 25th May 1900).—Fifteen cents of rain during week at Sholapur. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Garden crops in fair condition in some places. Lands being ploughed for cultivation. Fodder supply plentiful and cheap. Plough and milch cattle are in good condition, while other cattle are poor but improving. Price of jowari slightly risen at Madha, Karmala, and Pandharpur, and steady elsewhere. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 6 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-8 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain in five talukas during week, ranging from 23 cents at Karad to 1 inch at Koregaon. Preparation of lands for next season almost completed. Grain supply sufficient. Fodder and water scanty. Prices of food-grains stationary throughout the district. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas each, and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 73 cents at Muddebihal 15 cents at Bagevadi, 35 cents at Bagalkot, 6 cents at Sindgi, 5 cents at Indi, 66 cents at Bijapur, 1 inch 30 cents at Badami, and 1 inch 56 cents at Hungund. Preparation of lands for next season in rapid progress Condition of cattle fair in five talukas, and slightly affected in Indi, Sindgi, and Badami talukas owing to insufficient fodder. Average prices of jowari 9 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 2 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 8 chataks, of tur-dal 7 seers 2 chataks, and of karbi 151 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 71 cents at Belgaum, 3 inches 17 cents at Chikodi, 39 cents at Hukeri, 75 cents at Parasgad, 85 cents at Murgod, 63 cents at Sampgaon, 45 cents at Khanapur, and insignificant elsewhere. More rain urgently wanted for sowing rice. Sowing in progress in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas. Recent rainfall benefical to standing crops of sugarcane and other garden produce. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, ranging from 2 inches 80 cents at Dharwar to 17 cents at Nargund. Sowing of rice commenced in parts of Dharwar, Bankapur, and Hangal talukas. Sowing retarded for want of heavy showers in other malnad parts of the district. Preparation of lands for next cultivation generally in progress. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply reported to be scanty in nine talukas and water-supply deficient in six talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout the district during week, maximum 1 inch 29 cents at Siddapur, minimum 1 cent at Kumta. Ploughing and manuring continue. Sowing commenced in some places. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder supply fairly sufficient except in Mundgod and Supa pethas. Price of rice at Karwar 19 and of ragi 22 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 12 annas per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Irrigation of hot weather jowari and fodder crops continues. Fodder extremely scarce. Cattle being maintained on fodder crops and imported grass. Slight rise in the prices of food-grains since last week. Average price of wheat 8 seers, of bajri 7 seers 50 tolas, of jowari 9 seers 11 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. Price of bajri 8 and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of agricultural stock continues unsatisfactory for want of fodder and water. Price of bajri 16, of jowari 16, of wheat 16, of rice superior 12, and of rice inferior 18 lbs. per British rupee.

## GUJARAT SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Mr. Limjeebhoy Peroshaw Dalal acknowledges with thanks the following contributions for the famine-stricken in Gujarat:—

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## SURAT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A large and influential gathering took place on Monday, the 28th inst., at 5-30 p.m., in the premises of the Morbi Theatre, on the occasion of the celebration of the fifth annual gathering of the Surat Mutual Improvement Society under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai M. A. LL. B., Fellow of the Bombay University, retired Chief Justice, Baroda State. Among the audience were to be found, besides some of the leading citizens of Surat, the City Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the District and High Court Pleaders, the LL.B.s, graduates, undergraduates, head-masters and teachers of schools and school-students. The proceedings began with an Ishwar Sthavan in Sanskrit and Gujarati verse by Mr. T. B. Kapadia, and it was followed by a short but instructive opening address by Mr. M. B. Sheth, B.A., LL.B. The first item on the programme was the reading of the report by Mr. N. N. Choksi, the secretary, who stated that the Society was started in May, 1895, with the following aims in view:—(a) to promote brotherly union among the members and (b) to promote the cause of education mental and moral.

This Society is cosmopolitan in its views as it allows all men to be its members without any distinction of caste, creed, or colour. The members number over 40. There is a small library in connection with the Society containing about 400 books, English as well as Gujrati. The secretary stated that a valuable and a decent addition was made to the society library during the year under report owing to the liberality of Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan bar.-at-law, and Mr. Aderjee Jivanjee, late Deputy Collector. To them a deep sense of obligation was expressed.

The attention of the audience was also directed by the secretary to the sympathetic support and prompt help and advice given to the society by Mr. Sheik Bahadur Buxumian who has furnished the society with a commodious and convenient hall in his own premises containing tables and about forty chairs.

The next item on the programme was a Gujarati lecture on "Duty," by Mr. H. N. Mody. There was delivered an English lecture on 'Reading." by Mr R. P. Dalal which was followed by a Hindustani lecture on "Female Education" by Mr. Shaikh Ahmed. S.B., and finally Mr. V. H. Trivedi gave a recitation. On the whole the programme was amusing and interesting and it was creditably gone through by the members of the Society.

After remarks from visitors the last but not the least was the presidential address which runs as follows:—"I am very much obliged to the members of this society for the privilege they have given me of addressing and seeing my old friends. The secretary thanks me twice in his report for coming down here; but, gentlemen, I should tell you that this is the place where I first began my career and the pleasure derived from hearing lectures and recitations and from seeing my colleagues, my pupils, my old friends and my associates—all these revived my past associations and make me feel obliged to you. In fact putting all these benefits into balance I find that by my coming here I am the gainer, not the society. It is good that the members have avoided discussing among themselves political and religious subjects. In spite of the importance of these subjects I think it is a discreet rule that these thorny subjects should be avoided by young men. In framing this rule the organisers of this society have shown practical good sense. Nowadays people think that the science of politics is perfected if only they succeed in exciting popular agitation. For a man to be politician he should study carefully works and politics and also should acquire worldly experience and a perfect knowledge of the limitations imposed upon the theoretical side of politics. It is good also to find that they have avoided religious subjects because when the society contains members of diverse religions it is possible that the religious feelings of members may be injured if they have not learnt the virtue of toleration. In fact, until you acquire a perfect mastery over the art of practical toleration it is rather unsafe to touch religious subjects. I congratulate the members also on the good sense they have shown by encouraging physical education. It is impossible for a physically degenerated nation to achieve greatness or goodness. Is there any nation you have come across in history which has risen without being a physically strong nation? If you want to rise your first care must be to be a physically sound nation. If your lectures are getting fewer it is better for you to request the teachers, the old and the retired men to lend you a helping hand in your further progress. And as your society is cosmopolitan in its aims, you can with advantage request each time of your weekly lectures, one of the numerous, well-educated citizens of Surat, who will improve your tone and guide you to the right conclusions. Another thing that you must look to for progress is perseverance. If you practice a right degree of perseverance I see no reason why the society do not succeed. One of the objects of your society is to encourage the cause of education—mental and moral. Thoroughly matter-of-fact worldly men will scoff at these ideas and they will tell you to spend your time in making money. Some men think that time achieves everything, while there are others who despair of our progress. Gentlemen, if time achieves everything, let us sit with our hands folded and wait; let the sun rise and set and perhaps some day we shall be wiser and stronger, I am of opinion that time of itself cannot do anything. What is time? Is it a working agency? It is a mere lifeless abstraction. It is not time but it is human effort that is the chief source of progress. During the last thirty years schools have multiplied, railways carry us to longer distances, telegraphs bring messages from the remotest corners of the world in a very short time, post offices have been opened even in very small villages, newspapers have an extremely wide circulation—these and some others are the sources of progress. Gentlemen, it is impossible to achieve progress without human efforts. In fact use of energy is an indispensible element. It is this element that impels man towards progress. They strive for progress and go steadily on the path of progress. This is the justification of the opening of this society and progress of every sort. True it is that according to the theory of evolution social progress in a given age can be only limited and again under given conditions it can be only in a given degree; but for this even human efforts are required. Never mind, if the progress be slow but always apply your shoulders to the wheel, instead of being indolent, lazy and instead of idling away time in useless pursuits. Again your society claims the credit of being cosmopolitan in its aims and I think you rightly deserve the credit. You have in view a very laudable object and even if you partially succeed in your object, it is highly creditable to your society. Again your another object is to create brotherly feeling among the members of different castes to bring them on a common platform. By having this object in view, your cosmopolitan society is contributing to the growth of nationality. It is true that under the beneficent rule of her Majesty, persons of different castes are coming into close contact with each other yet you must remember that there are still wider distances to be crossed and wider gulfs to be bridged. Your cosmopolitan club therefore in contributing to the growth of nationality is performing a public duty and is going to fulfil public expectations. Now, gentlemen, a question arises which is more useful of the two? The caste or the community as a whole? If you consider this question apart from prejudices which are in my side since I must tell you that I take caste as a fact. You cannot ignore it. It permeates the whole Hindu community. You cannot do away with it at once without injuring seriously the whole fabric of our society. It has its uses and advantages. The first and foremost advantage of caste is marriage and the second advantage is that it settles the question of inheritance. These two most complex questions of the Hindu society can be easily solved by the keeping up of the institution of caste. But from community as a whole more advantages are derived. All the commercial, industrial and economical advantages cannot be gained from caste, but from community. Gentlemen, even the bread on which we live depends upon the prosperity of our countrymen and not on one particular caste. And therefore it is, gentlemen, that while not ignoring the special advantages of caste I wish that there should be greater co-operation and interfusion of cases into one homogeneous whole. Speaking personally and privately even our nearest and dearest friends may often belong to castes other than our own. It is practically known that our neighbours are often more useful than our castemen, and in cities like Surat our neighbours may not be often of our own caste. Looking to the requirements of general health also, you will find that we cannot keep exclusively to our own caste for our sanitary surroundings. We can take care of our private habits if we are educated, still I must say your health depends upon the ways of your neighbours and relative good-will of our countrymen at large. So you see, my friends, you cannot afford to confine yourselves to your caste, and leave the whole community to itself. For national purposes we must have a common platform for all castes and creeds to meet. Personally speaking my countrymen are more useful to me than my castemen and therefore I would rather like to be a citizen of Surat, to be an inhabitant of Gujerat, to be a countryman of India than a member only of an individual caste, and therefore it is our common interest to join together in removing those obstacles that keep our castes from fusing into one community as a whole. Gentlemen, with the widespread progress of education we see caste schools established yet they are not so conspicuously successful, because they are not open to all and consequently the most intelligent and the best of different castes do not come into close contact with each other. Further, gentlemen, are we to depend for our conduct upon the narrow caste rules and the shackles of caste customs? Who is there who would not like to follow in the footsteps of Dadabhai Nowrojee. (Cheers.) In such a case whom should you follow? Your castemen or a patriot? I tell you that community as a whole is more useful than caste. Gentlemen, the moral segregation of man from man is the root of all prejudices and the cause of anti-isms and this is a very great evil. Of course, in dealing with each person of the community as a whole great breadth of feeling and tolerance are of utmost importance. I would advise not to satire upon other castes because it is no use throwing stones at others when we ourselves live in glass houses. No ridicule of dress, custom or manners is allowable, but reason and persuasion are to be our only tools to shape our national unification and therefore, gentlemen, I should decidedly lean on the side of community as a whole, but not on the side of caste if our national progress is to go on all lines (Cheers.) As regards morality truth is of essential importance it is said there is no beauty higher than truth, there is no religion higher than truth. Truth is often not palatable nor agreeable, but truth is truth and it must be followed for its own sake; it may bring reward or unexpected good fortune. Truth is sometimes ridiculed. Foolish people frown at it, but we should not care for such frowns, (in support of this view he courted at great length John Morley) Gentlemen our life is so short and the men who criticize us are so trifling that it is not safe to sacrifice truth for such trivial criticism. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, as regards the knowledge you wish to acquire I should like to tell you that knowledge of every kind must lead to convictions. You must strive to arrive at conviction or else the knowledge is in vain. These convictions imply certain knowledge—knowledge depends not upon the amount of knowledge, but upon convictions. In fact, knowledge is a dead-weight and conviction a living force. Knowledge merely informs us, but convictions reform us. For convictions a little self-examination is necessary and it consists in knowing what we know and knowing what we do not know. New light, new knowledge, new experience may alter our convictions, but they must be so well founded that we may not be able to justify the alterations in our convictions." A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

An officer of one of the Indian Civil Department who happened to be on furlough when the war broke out, and was thus able to betake himself to the Cape, where he promptly got an appointment in Brabant's Horse, had an interesting experience in connection with the investment of Wepener. Happening to be detained behind in Cape Colony as the move forward into the Free State commenced he was hastening up to join the Division when the Boer advance to the south cut off the Wepener detachment from the main body. Finding that it would be impossible to get through by way of Rouxville, he returned to Aliwal and got permission to make an attempt with one or two comrades to join the beleaguered force from the Basutoland side. In three days the small party accomplished the journey to Mafeking a distance of above 100 miles over very rough country. The next day the 11th April, they reached the border, were they found the camp of Sir Godfrey Lagden, the Commissioner. Here they discovered that there was no getting in, as even native runners with a reward of £50 offering for the conveyance of a note into the lines could not through. So there was nothing for it but to sit down beside Sir Godfrey Lagden and watch the fighting below. "It is really sickening," says the waiter, "to be sitting here within rifle shot of the Boers and watch them hammer at our fellows a short distance away . . . The Boers are surrounding our fellows though the fighting with the exception of that on the first day has not been very severe; bad enough though considering that everything depends on the ammunition lasting out." The letter was posted on the 14th, so that for another ten days the writer was detained to remain on the frontier ridge and watch his corps struggling for its existence against the enemies that encompassed it below.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### BOMBAY WHEAT.

The final memorandum on the Wheat Crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1899-1900 (information generally up to 1st May) reads:—

The appended statement shows the corrected figures of area and the estimated outturn for the different British Districts and Native States.

Area.—The latest reports show the area shown at 1,617,000 acres of 43 per cent, below last year's and 42 per cent. below the average of the proceeding 10 years. Except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, where rains for sowing were favourable and an increased area was placed under wheat, the decrease is general in the Presidency proper, being most marked in Gujarat and the Deccan. Thar and Parkar in Sind shows considerable rise in area over last year's and the average, owing principally to good water-supply; but the increase is barely sufficient to make up the deficit in Shikarpur, which usually has 61 per cent. of the wheat area in Sind, but where the full area could not be sown owing to low inundation and absence of floods. Native States also show a large diminution in area owing, as in neighbouring British Districts, to failure of late rains. Of the total area sown in the British Districts of the Presidency proper, about 55 per cent. is reported to have failed altogether to produce any crop. The whole of the surviving area is assisted by irrigation in Gujarat, about 65 per cent. in the Deccan, and only a little over 2 per cent. in the Karnatak.

Comparative changes in area under wheat.—The following statement compares the area under wheat with the gross area cropped during the 14 years ending 1898-99:—

| Year. | Gross area cropped. | Percentage of gross to average cropped area. | Area under wheat. | Percentage of wheat to gross area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | | Acres | |
| 1885-86 ..... | 26103905 | 94·16 | 2290243 | 8·77 |
| 1886-87 ..... | 27104558 | 97·78 | 2150278 | 7·93 |
| 1887-88 ..... | 27055512 | 97·65 | 2410196 | 8·98 |
| 1888-89 ..... | 27617728 | 99·63 | 2312930 | 8·37 |
| 1889-90 ..... | 2889612 | 104·23 | 2311558 | 7·99 |
| 1890-91 ..... | 28709939 | 103·53 | 2318578 | 8·07 |
| 1891-92 ..... | 27993192 | 100·99 | 2157139 | 7·70 |
| 1892-93 ..... | 29344154 | 105·86 | 2461830 | 8·38 |
| 1893-94 ..... | 28370-070 | 103·56 | 2438131 | 8·56 |
| 1894-95 ..... | 29111161 | 105·02 | 2699294 | 9·24 |
| 1895-96 ..... | 27781354 | 100·24 | 2098426 | 7·55 |
| 1896-97 ..... | 2330-300 | 84·06 | 1421648 | 6·11 |
| 1897-98 ..... | 28377478 | 102·37 | 1982044 | 6·98 |
| 1898-99 ..... | 27975223 | 100·92 | 2290673 | 7·86 |
| Average ..... | 27719412 | 100 | 2233241 | 8·05 |

It will be seen from the last column of the above statement that the variations in the percentages of wheat to gross cropped area are irregular, and it cannot be argued from them that wheat is supplanting other crops. The expansion or diminution of the area cultivated with wheat chiefly depends on the character of the season and the exigencies of rotation. At the same time the figures for 1896-97 and 1897-98 appear to show that in a year of famine and in a year following famine the rayats give preference to other food-grain crops over wheat to replenish their exhausted stocks.

Season.—In Gujarat there were no late rains, and the moisture afforded by scanty September showers was too small to allow the general sowing of dry-crop wheat, and in the small plots sown the wheat soon perished for want of moisture. The crops under irrigation have survived, but owing to scanty supply of water in wells have yielded indifferently. In the Deccan, the September rain was much better than in Gujarat, especially in the south, and a much larger area was sown with dry-crop, but owing to absence of rain in October and November, the irrigated crops formed the larger portion of the harvested crops. In Khandesh the whole, and in Ahmednagar and Sholapur nearly the whole, of the harvested area was under irrigation. In Nasik and Satara it formed half, and in Poona, one-fourth, of the harvested area. Owing to deficiency of water in wells and canals, the irrigated crops have yielded very moderately. In the Karnatak there is not much irrigation. There was some rain in October, but November was dry, and much of the sown area did not produce any crop, while that produced has yielded poorly. In Shikarpur the crop suffered on account of low inundation, frost, and the absence of cold weather rains. Elsewhere it has yielded fairly well.

Outturn.—As a natural result of the very large decrease in area and abnormal season, the total outturn on the whole is very unsatisfactory, being only about 24 per cent. of last year's and 23 per cent. of the average.

Export of wheat.—The following statement compiled from the returns of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shows that the exports of local wheat to the Ports of Bombay during the seven weeks ending 30th April last, were unprecedentedly small. Only one ton was received from Gujarat, 468 tons from the Deccan and 90 tons from the Karnatak. The small produce and consquent very high prices ruling in the districts will not admit of much exports of wheat to Bombay for foreign shipment.

(Figures in tons.)

| Province | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarat ... | 1025 | 536 | 1837 | 2168 | 15443 | 8894 |
| Deccan ... | 23637 | 3677 | 8546 | 39175 | 12141 | 19385 |
| Karnatak ... | 12519 | 4958 | 5893 | 17688 | 176 | 7740 |
| Total ... | 37181 | 9171 | 16186 | 49981 | 27760 | 36019 |

| Province | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarat ... | 998 | 940 | 1097 | 3108 | 2220 | 5874 | 1 |
| Deccan ... | 10-31 | 6474 | 9455 | 1081 | 3370 | 13381 | 408 |
| Karnatak ... | 876 | 2465 | 10065 | 116 | 1261 | 7479 | 90 |
| Total ... | 12705 | 9879 | 20218 | 4305 | 25511 | 26704 | 499 |

Food-supply.—The year's rainfall was very deficient and of short duration, the deficiency increasing from south to north; and the produce has varied in the same way. In Gujarat the rainfall in June was marked by excess in the south and deficiency in the north, the central portion having an average fall. From July the deficiency of rain began to be generally felt, and there was practically no rain after September. The area sown with food-grain crops was therefore very restricted, amounting to a little over one-third of the last year's area, and the crops have been harvested over only one-fourth of the sown area. Of this, 45 per cent. was under dry-crops which produced very little in the country to the north of the Narbada, and in a considerable portion of the irrigated area which made up the remaining 55 per cent. of the harvested area, fodder jowari was raised. For the whole of Gujarat the outturn of food-grains is estimated at 4·4 per cent. of the last year's outturn.

In the Deccan the rainfall of June generally exceeded the average in the western hilly tracts, but in the eastern plains it was in defect of the average and kharif sowing was retarded and the young crops sown soon began to show distress. In Satara it was deficient. The fall in July and August was very meagre. September rain was quite insufficient in the North Deccan, and though it was copious in the eastern parts of South Deccan and allowed free sowing of rabi food-grains, the practical absence of rain in October and November destroyed the young crops over large areas. In the Deccan Districts the harvested area and the outturn have respectively varied from 9 and 3 per cent., in Khandesh to 33 and 26 per cent. in Satara of the last year's area and outturn.

In the Karnatak the season was much the same as in the South Deccan except that the deficiency of rain was less marked. September rain was so abundant that the area sown with rabi jowari nearly made up the deficit in kharif area and nowhere did the total area under food-grains fall short of 90 per cent. of the last year's area; but owing to scanty rain in October and absence of rain in November and December crops over a large portion of the area sown perished and crops have been harvested in only about two-fifths of the last year's area. The failure of crops was most marked in Bijapur, being over three-fourths of the sown area. The outturn is estimated at 20, 8 and 23 per cent. of the last year's outturn for Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar, respectively.

The Konkan has produced relatively the best crops, the outturn varying from one-third to one-half of the last year's outturn.

In Sind the inundation was low and the rainfall much in defect and the area in which food, grains were sown amounted to 86 per cent. and the area with harvestable crops to 69 per cent. of the last year's area. The total produce for the whole province has been estimated at 75 per cent. of the last year's outturn, the deficit being most marked in Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, 58 per cent. in Karachi and about 30 per cent. in the latter two districts.

Food stocks of former harvests.—In the Presidency proper there were considerable food stocks of former harvests, notably in Sholapur in the Deccan and in the Karnatak Districts; but most of them have long since been exhausted and grain has been imported largely. In the Sind Districts, except in Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar, the stocks are reported not to be plentiful. In Hyderabad export has considerably diminished the stocks, and in the Upper Sind Frontier they have almost all been exported to other places. But in Shikarpur they still remain undisposed of. The stocks in Thar and Parkar are presumably in the Nara Valley.

Prices.—The prices of food-grains have everywhere ruled very much higher than in the preceding year.

## BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The Final Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1899-1900. (Information up to 1st May) ends:—

The appended statements show the corrected area, figures and estimated outturn of British Districts and Native States. In these statements the averages have been shown for 5 and 8 instead of 5 and 10 years, as outturn details for years prior to 1890-91 are not available.

### LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Owing to the complete failure of the late rains it was not possible to sow the oilseed either in the British Districts or the Native States.

Deccan.—Area 27,012 acres, being about one-sixth of last year's area and a little over one-eighth of the average. The crop on 60 per cent. of even this small area failed for want of moisture. The late rains were very scanty and the crop was sown in small scattered areas. In Khandesh about 300 acres only could be sown with this crop against an eight-year average of 80,000 acres. Nasik had 2,800 acres under linseed against the average of 57,000 acres; but here the crop survived only on one-fourth of the sown area. In Ahmednagar the September rain, though insufficient, was much better than in either of the above-named two districts and allowed 9,300 acres or about one-third of the average to be sown, on three-fourths of which the crop survived. In Poona only 132 acres were sown, all of which failed. In Sholapur the abundant September rain afforded sufficient moisture to sow 11,700 acres or about one-third the average, but the subsequent rain failed and with it the crop, In Satara the average area was sown, in most of which the crop survived. The yield is poor, nowhere exceeding 4 annas

## PURELY PERSONAL.

THE German Crown Prince, although not so popular with the volk as his second brother, handsome Prince Eitel Fritz, is a charming fellow for all that, and as modest as he is gifted. In character he more resembles his mother than his father, but he has inherited the keen intellect and varied talents of the latter, along with his passion for soldiering. A German officer told me that when the Prince was a little fellow of three or four years old, he had a way of looking a soldier up and down as if he knew every detail of his uniform from head to foot. "I believe," said the officer, "he'd see by looking at your *en face* if the gold lace at the back of your colour were farnished!" In this quick-sightedness little Prince Edward of York resembles him. Not long ago, while showing a lady of my acquaintance a toy book of soldiers, the child pointed out some slight mistake made by the draughtsman in a Highlander's uniform. "How do you know all this?" asked my friend. "Well, Great-Granny tells me, you see!" was the reply. "She and I talk about soldiers!"

That most famous of "fighting chaplains," Bishop Brindle, D.S.O., Bishop Auxiliary to Cardinal Vaughan, gave some deeply interesting personal reminiscences of his friend, General Kitchener—whom he has known for the past sixteen years—in a lecture recently delivered at Eastbourne. "I have always known him," he said, "as a man with a purpose, a man who was bound to make his mark. I knew him when he was only a captain, at the time of the earlier Soudan campaigns, when he so frequently went out into the desert to make observations, and to bring back most valuable information to his superiors. In 1896 I was enabled to view the perfection of his organisation. He has made it a rule of his life never to raise his foot without knowing where he is going to place it. He is thought to be a hard man; I do not believe him to be hard. But he is certainly a man who wears a mask.

"Lord Kitchener," continued Father Brindle—to give him, for once, that old and lowlier title of his, which I think he still loves best of all—"Lord Kitchener has set one object before him in life, and that is, to be successful. He has subordinated every other feeling of his nature to that one thought of success. He looks upon men as tools, which, if they are not fit for the work for which they are required, must be replaced. The result is that he always secures the best men. These men, moreover, never lack their reward. For the men who served under him in the Soudan yesterday, are the men who are serving under him in South Africa to-day.

"Kitchener," added the white-haired Bishop, with a merry twinkle in his fine eyes, "is said to have a great aversion to a section of the audience present here this evening. But what is called his dislike to ladies is really shyness of character. In 1885 he was a simple captain, who spent most of his time in going out into the desert. He rarely saw a woman in civilised life. His dealings were largely with the Arabs, and when he went to Cairo he found himself in what may well have seemed to him a strange world. He did not know the people, and, at that time, nobody cared about or thought much of him. But, since he has become Lord Kitchener"—and this little comment is memorable, coming from the source it does—"I have seen him praying his court to ladies in a very courtly manner."

Bishop Brindle's description of the Battle of Omdurman was very vivid, but indubitably the most beautiful touch of all was that with which he concluded the lecture—a lecture given, by the way, in aid of the Eastbourne Gonvalescent Home for sick and wounded soldiers from the front. Speaking of the famous memorial service as Khartoum, at which four chaplains—the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic—officiated, the Bishop said: "At the conclusion I saw the Sirdar with his head bowed in his hands, and tears trickling through his fingers. For many moments he was so overcome that he could not even say a word of thanks to those who had assisted in the service." Strong natures are strongly touched to fine issues. It is no wonder that he who, face to face, saw a sight like this, should, while admitting that his friend is a "man with a mask," resent with warmth the charges of hardness and of coldness brought against him.

Lady Kitty Somerset, whose little son has been disinherited, in one sense, by the advent of a tiny Lord Worcester, is, as M. A. P. lately remarked, one of the prettiest young women in London, though she does not by any means advertise the fact to all and sundry. Her photograph is never to be seen in the Society papers, and she does not, as a rule, disport herself in "tableaux" for the war funds. Like the Duchess of Portland and many other really great ladies, she does not court the fierce light of publicity, but she is none the less well-known for her good looks, her ready wit, and fascinating manner.

Nowhere was the debate in the House of Commons more eagerly awaited or more keenly discussed, as was natural, than by the officials at the War Office. As usual, the personal element entered largely into the review. It was agreed that, whatever the merits of Lord Methuen as a commander may be, he is one of the best organisers and one of the hardest workers who have been called upon to do duty within the memory of any of the staff. It was no uncommon thing for him to return to the office after the latest debate on military affairs in the House—which he watched from the Peers' gallery—and to set to work, no matter how early in the morning, and keep hard at it until all his clerks were a-weary. All speak of him in the most affectionate terms, and that he should be under a cloud is at present a matter of much regret in Pall Mall.

Mr. F. R. Burnham, the famous American scout, came here recently (writes Mr. Bennett Burleigh to his paper from Bloemfontein), on the invitation of Lord Roberts, to assist in the operations. South Africa knows him well, for he has ere now gone into battle helping British troops. Perhaps he is best remembered to the world as the man who ended the Matabele war by managing to trek and shoot the great native Witch Doctor in a cave amongst the hills. Burnham is a square-set, wiry medium-sized man of thirty, with light bluegrey eyes. His senses of slight, smell, and hearing are all acutely trained and highly developed, as much so almost as those of a slenthhound. Tobacco he abjures, as it is calculated to impair his faculties for tracking.

The General's house at Rushmore was the residence of the Chief Ranger of Cranborne Chase before that great tract was disforested. It contains some extremely fine pictures, including Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy," and a couple of lovely Gainsboroughs, for which the late General refused £20,000. A very fine portrait of the General was painted by the late Frank Holl, and hangs in the dining-room. One of his daughters is Lady Avebury, another—the eldest—is the wife of Mr. William Scott of Thorpe, and the youngest (and prettiest) is Lady Grove of Ferne. The name of Pitt-Rivers, by the way, was assumed for himself and his wife, but not for his children, who are known as Fox-Pitt. General's wife—whom he married in 1853—was a Miss Alice Stanley, of Alderley, sister of Lady Carlisle the Dowager Lady Airlie, and the late Lady Amberley, mother of the present Earl Russell. One of his sons is Mr. Geo. Fox-Pitt, who married, last season, Lady Edith Montgomerie, only daughter of the late Lord Queensberry. He leaves several other sons.

The following story regarding Lord Wolseley will be interesting at the present time (writes a correspondent), and I can vouch for its accuracy, as it happened where I reside. At the time of the expedition to relieve General Gordon, a number of the boats for transport on the Nile were built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, who sent out one of their managers to Egypt to look after matters on their behalf. Lord Wolseley was so well pleased with the expeditions and thorough work done by this manager that he told him to write him, in the event of their ever being near one another again, so that he (Lord Wolseley) could look him up. In course of time the manager became located at Greenock, and while there he came to know that Lord Wolseley was to pass through Greenock on his way to Dublin. He communicated with him, and sure enough Lord Wolseley looked him up. He conducted his visitor to the club, and, throwing the door of the smoking-room open, announced: "Gentlemen, Lord Wolseley!" But the gentlemen present had no idea that his lordship was in the vicinity, and treated the matter as a joke. The introducer protested his seriousness, but it was all to no purpose, and eventually, to his intense chagrin, he had to conduct Lord Wolseley out of the club.

Like an Australian aborigine, he is guided by sense of smell as much as by sight. An onion, a negro, and a Boer are all alike to him, easily recognisable in the dark or if blindfolded. Many a time has he saved his own and others' lives by his exquisite sense of scent. Perhaps this is not so wonderful as it seems, for a negro kraal and a Boer camp are powerfully odoriferous. I could myself undertake (continues Mr. Burleigh) were the wind in the right quarter, to tell where either was, more than a bow-shot off. But Burnham goes beyond that in niceties of distinction, even to the presence of the unwashed, itinerant, solitary dweller upon the veldt.


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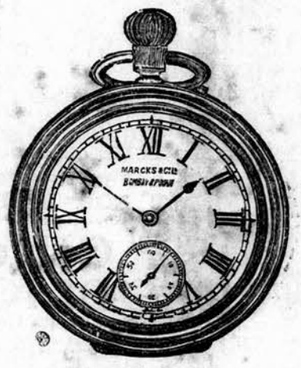


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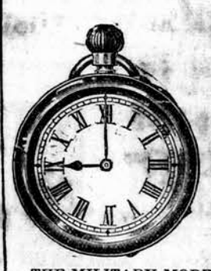

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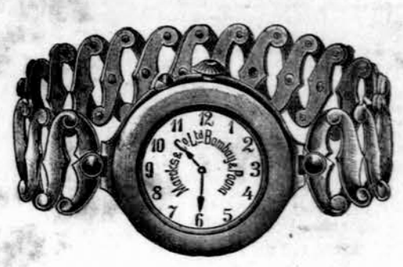


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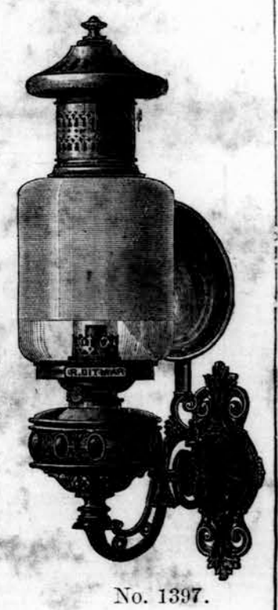

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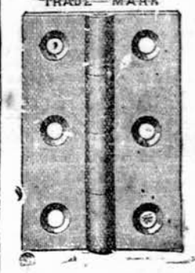

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.